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Daily Worker
Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.
(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER: Cloudy and warmer; probably rain or snow.

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Mass Fight Grows to Wrest 4 Communists From Nazi Killers

California Delegation Makes Demands on Nazi Consul

Workers, Farmers All Over the Country Join Protest

NEW YORK.—Demands for the immediate, unconditional and safe release of the Reichstag defendants, whose lives are still in great danger, despite the forced admission of the Nazi Supreme Court of their innocence, were cabled to the German Minister of the Interior, Frick, at Berlin, by many organizations in New York and other cities yesterday. In many cities delegations visited the German consuls with similar demands.

* * *

IRONWOOD, Mich., Dec. 27.—The National Co-operative, a workers' and farmers' organization, adopted resolutions demanding the safe and unconditional release of Torgler, Dimitroff, Taneff and Popoff, Communist defendants in the Reichstag arson trial, admission of whose innocence has been wrested from the Nazi Supreme Court by the world wide protest movement. A cable demanding their release was sent to the Nazi Judge Buenger.

* * *

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—A delegation organized by the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners called on the German Consul today to demand the immediate release of the four defendants. The delegation consisted of Noel Sullivan, Langston Hughes, Helen Meiklejohn, Marion B. Roth, John Emerson, Cidlou, Florence Erskine, Richard Bransten, Florence Wyckoff, Jane Richardson, Cavendish Moxon and Thomas Ward.

* * *

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 27.—The Youth Club of this city forewarded a resolution to the Nazi Ambassador Luther at Washington protesting the failure of the Nazi regime to release the four defendants whose innocence is proven before the whole world.

* * *

Minnesota Organizations in Protest

HIBBING, Minn., Dec. 27.—Protest resolutions against the plans of the Nazi regime to murder Dimitroff, Torgler, Taneff and Popoff were sent to the Nazi Ambassador at Washington by the Working Women's Club of this city, the Finnish Workers and Farmers Club of Kettle River; the Argo-Wasa Working Women's Club of Embarass; the Deep River, Farmers' Club, the International Working People's Co-operative of Gilbert, Minn.

Protests were also forwarded by a meeting of workers and farmers in Toivola, Minn., who adopted a resolution declaring, in part, "we promise to leave no stone unturned to arouse wide masses against the fascist murder plans."

Demonstrate Against Minneapolis Ukrainian White Guard Actions

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 27.—To counteract an active campaign against the Soviet Union by Ukranian whiteguards here, the Ukranian Toilers and the International Workers Order have called a demonstration for Sunday, Dec. 31, 2 p. m. at 1429 Second Street, N. E.

The leading Ukranian fascists, Alexander Gronovski, University of Minnesota professor, and Rev. K. Kirstiuk, have been challenged to defend their stand at the meeting.

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7 Anti-War Fighters Sentenced to Death By Bulgarian Court

SUMEN, Bulgaria, Dec. 27.—Seven young Communists were condemned to death yesterday for carrying on anti-war agitation in the Bulgarian army.

Eighteen other young workers were given prison sentences of five to fifteen years.

Lunacharsky, Soviet Envoy to Spain, Dies In South of France

Was First Commissar of Education, Noted Author, Critic

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Anatol Lunacharsky, Soviet Ambassador to Spain, and Commissar of Education of the U. S. S. R. during the most trying period of Soviet history, died today in the south of France.

National Student Convention Opens In Washington

N.Y. Delegates Refuse to Stay at Jim-Crow Hotel

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Three hundred students, delegates of clubs and chapters in colleges ranging from Yale to the University of Southern California, were present as the third annual convention of the National Student League opened here this morning in the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel of Howard University, the largest Negro college in the country.

The convention bids fair to be the most successful of its kind ever held, especially in winning the masses of Negro students to the N.S.L. program and in bringing about the unity of the student body as a whole on the basis of a militant program of action.

Many Negro delegates and visitors were present. A Negro professor of Howard, representing the faculty of that college, praised the program of the N.S.L. and extended the greetings of the university in the name of the faculty.

Refuse to Stay in Jim Crow Hotel

The New York delegation of one hundred and fifty, upon their arrival at 3 A. M., refused to register at a hotel which discriminated against Negroes. They instead remained in the buses until morning or slept at private homes.

In the absence of Edmund Stevens, executive secretary of the N.S.L., Adam Lapin, expelled City College student, gave the opening address. He pointed out the three great problems facing the students in America today—war, school retrenchment, and the problem of the Negro students.

"Students in Germany, Bulgaria, Poland and other countries have played a shameful role in supporting the currents of fascism and reaction," he said. "It is our job to see that the American student does not take the same course. We must fight with the working class, for their interests are our interests."

A student dance will be held in a local hall Wednesday evening. The dance was originally scheduled to be held in the university but was called off by the college officials who had received protests from New York and Chicago college presidents. The protests charged the N.S.L. with being a Communist organization.

Socialist Mayor Absents Self As Tax Rise Is Voted

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 27.—The Bridgeport Board of Apportionment and Taxation last night voted to increase the tax rate by three mills ($3 per thousand dollars of assessment), hitting mainly the small home owners.

The Socialist Mayor McLevy was conveniently in New York when this action was taken, but he did not protest against it on his return.

The Socialist City Clerk, Schwartzkopf, tried to disclaim responsibility by stating in the Bridgeport "Telegram" on Wednesday: "The matter of raising money to run the affairs of the city was a problem for the Board of Taxation and Apportionment to handle and is not a problem for the Socialist city administration."

The explanation of the board's action by Mr. Warner, a member, is: "He (McLevy) has not given us any program."

Thus the Socialist solution to meet the budget is higher taxes for all.

16-Inch Guns—Capitalism's Road Out of Crisis

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American imperialism's boast, the largest gun factory in the world, where 16-inch navy guns are being turned out at top speed today. So great is the demand that the factory is "farming out" the work to private companies. At the end of the railway siding is one of the largest cranes in the world used in armament construction. Four thousand men are now at work—officials expect the full capacity of 10,000 men to be engaged soon.

Cuban Gov't Will Not Pay Interest On Wall St. Loans

But Outdoes Machado In Murdering Workers and Students

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—Notice was served today by the Cuban secretary of the treasury that $3,950,000 interest due on Wall Street loans would not be paid.

Col. Manuel Despaigne, secretary of the treasury of the Grau-Batista regime stated that the loans were illegally contracted by ex-President Machado. The fact is that Machado, working with the United States Ambassador Guggenheim, the Chase National Bank and the National City Bank of New York grafted huge sums. The banks also were able to pile up heavy profits through the floatation of the loans, the payment for which Machado wrung out of the masses through heavy taxation.

The payments not being made are: $1,100,000 interest on $40,000,000 in public works bonds issued under the auspices of the Chase National Bank of New York, most of which went to graft for Machado and his supporters and to American contractors; $650,000 interest and commission on $20,000,000 short term notes of the same bank; $2,200,000 interest on bonds sponsored by the First National Bank of Boston.

Col. Despaigne said the Grau regime was considering a moratorium on all foreign loans.

At the same time, President Grau is carrying on negotiations with U. S. Ambassador Caffery for recognition of the new regime which is proving itself as murderous as Machado's government against the workers and students.

Berlin Statistics Show Mass Misery Increasing

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Increasing statistical reports showing the growing impoverishment of the German toiling masses under the fascist regime continue from Berlin's registry offices.

The city's head registry office states that in November, 1933, the number of deaths was 4,206, as compared with 3,834 in October, and 3,756 in November, 1932. Of the 4,206 deaths, 301 were infants under one year, whilst in November, 1932, this figure was "only" 184.

The number of marriages has dropped again, from 5,333 in October to 4,289 in November.

The number of births has increased. In November these counted 3,242, as compared with 3,147 in October and 2,629 in November, 1932. This increased number of births is the expression of the hopes set on an improvement of their material situation by the broad masses of the petty-bourgeois of national socialist tendencies at the beginning of the Hitler government. There can be no doubt that the number of births will fall off again, expressing the grwing disappointment of the petty-bourgeois masses.

So. California F. S. U. Prepares for N Y Meet

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 27.—In preparation for the National Convention of the Friends of the Soviet Union to be held in New York City Jan. 26-28, the Southern California District of the F. S. U. has arrranged a mass conference for January 14, at 2 p. m. in the Labor Temple, at 5th and Maple Streets here.

Fort Bliss Humming With War Activity

(By a Worker Correspondent)

FORT BLISS, Texas.—Work at Fort Bliss calls for construction of six ordinance magazines. At present there is only one. If one magazine was formerly sufficient, there is every reason to believe that war preparations are going on at a terrific pace.

Also the troops stationed there are undergoing intensive training, and high school boys are being drilled daily by regular army corporals and sergeants. They have also been supplied with Springfield rifles by the U. S. Army officials at Fort Bliss.

War Preparations Speeded Up in U. S. And Great Britain

YOUNGSTOWN, Dec. 27.—A project to set up anti-craft guns and huge searchlights at strategic points in this steel and war industry center was under way today, as part of the frantic preparations for a new World War. The movement, sponsored by the steel bosses, is led by the Mahoning Valley war veterans' organizations under their control.

* * *

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Lord Lloyd, former British Governor of Bombay and butcher of the Indian masses called for further war appropriations in a speech at Brighton. He demanded that the government increase the huge funds already allotted for the building of new warships and airplanes, and visualized civil aircraft as a potential war factor.

Lynch Gangs Form In Columbia, S. C.

Mob Threats In Texas and Kentucky

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 27.—Lynch gangs formed before the local jail today in a threat to lynch Robert H. Wiles, white 49-year old war veteran, arrested in connection with the kidnapping of Herbert H. Harris, Jr., 15-year old son of a wealthy chain store operator.

Machine guns were mounted along the prison walls and State Troopers ordered held in readiness.

* * *

NEW YORK.—Organization of lynch gangs was also reported from Waxahachie, Texas, where police have arrested a Negro worker on a charge of beating Mrs. Tom Prestidge, a white woman, and from Mayfield, Ky., where Dave Freeman, a Negro worker, is also held on a framed charge of assault.

Unemployed Women Will Demonstrate For CWA Jobs Today

NEW YORK.—A mass delegation of working women will present their demands to the Civil Works authorities today. All participants will meet at 29 E. 20th St., at 10 a. m., and march to the state C. W. A. offices at 124 E. 28th St.

All unemployed women workers are urged to be present to support the mass delegation.

Two Pages Added to Anniversary "Daily"

NEW YORK.—The tenth anniversary edition of the Daily Worker, Jan. 6, will contain 26 pages instead of 24 as previously announced.

The additional two pages will allow more space for the many revolutionary greetings that have come in from individual workers and workingclass organizations. Additional feature articles will also be used.

There is still time to order this issue and to send greetings to it. Rush your orders and greetings at once to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

Federal Insurance Of Unemployed Is Dodged by Green

Talks of "State" Bills But Doesn't Say Who Will Pay

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN
(Daily Worker Wasrington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—William Green president of the American Federation of Labor, today officially side-stepped Federal Unemployment Insurance in any form, in an announcement concerning the Federation's federal legislation program. All subordinate organizations of the A. F. of L. were "urged" to work only for the enactment of state unemployment insurance delegation.

Green announced a conference of national and international representatives to meet the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. at its headquarters here on January 24, 1934. This meeting, he stated, will be held "for the purpose of giving consideration to federal legislation to be approved and supported by the American Federation of Labor at the next session of Congress."

To Brace N.R.A.

The conference will also do its bit to disarm criticism of and buttress the crumpling National Recovery Act. "This conference will give consideration to the progress thus far made in the application of the National Recovery Act, and will consider recommendations on legislative amendments in the Act, and improvements which time and experience have shown to be necessary." No mention is made of the Roosevelt administration's failure to enforce the collective bargaining provisions supposedly in the N.R.A.

The official circular sent to organized units of the A. F. of L. repeats the usual vague and demagogic slogans, such as (social justice), "the social, economic and industrial interests of the workers of the nation."

The directions of the A. F. of L. chieftains for the enactment of state unemployment insurance contrasts sharply with the demand of the Unemployed Councils for unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the employers and the government. Just who will be proposed to pay for even state unemployment insurance Green neglects to say.

Other legislative measures recommended by Green for states include: workmen's compensation laws; anti-injunction legislation; child labor laws; old age pensions; minimum wage laws for women and minors; convict labor laws; shorter work day and work week for workers in public and private employment, and safety legislation.

Concluding his message, Green says:

"I hope that we will make great progress during the coming year in securing the enactment of social justice and economic legislation so much needed by the masses of the people.

"The American Federation of Labor will cooperate with you in all of your efforts to secure the enactment of the legislation referred to and will gladly respond to any request you make for advice, information, help and cooperation."

Philadelphia Milk And Taxi Drivers Continue on Strike

Farmers Pledge Aid to Strikers; Form a Joint Committee

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 27.—The milk drivers here decided to continue on strike along with the taxi drivers. Mr. Billikoff, of the local Labor Board has already intervened with an arbitration scheme to fool the drivers.

At yesterday's strike meeting, a delegation of the Farmers Regional Committee spoke to the milk drivers pledging to support their strike.

A joint committee was elected, and a program worked out for joint meetings in the farm and city districts.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party neighborhood meetings are being held to support the strikes. In each neighborhood members of the Women's Leagues are on the picket lines.

Thomas P. O'Brien, local organizer of the Teamsters Union, is laying the basis for betrayal of the strikers through arbitration.

The Communist Party issued a leaflet warning the milk drivers of the danger of arbitration.

The taxi drivers at a meeting discussed the proposals of the Communist Party program on means of winning the strike. The Socialist leaders raised the red scare and are thus helping the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. to sabotage action on the part of the workers.

The democratic comptroller, in a demagogic move, started hearings to revoke the charter of the P. R. T. The hearings expose the strike-breaking role of the city government.

Policemen are receiving special gifts from the P. R. T. to club striking drivers.

The Trade Union Unity League is calling a mass protest meeting Tuesday, Jan. 2, at Girard Manor Hall, 911 Girard Ave., in support of the taxi drivers, the Budd and Ford workers.

Hand Local Board Task of Breaking Truckers' Strike

Wagner Says Sec. 7-a Needs 'Strengthening' —Against Workers

By MARGUERITE YOUNG
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Now that the National Labor Board has succeeded in breaking the Philadelphia general transportation strike movement, Chairman Wagner announced today that the demands of the taxi, milk and bread truckers still out have been turned over to the Regional Labor Board of Philadelphia for "settlement."

At the same time Wagner stated that Section 7a of the N. I. R. A., supposedly guaranteed recognition of the employees' right to collective bargaining, needs "clarification." Wagner made a long explanation to the press of the legal philosophy involved, and promised that he would propose "strengthening" Section 7a in the next Congress.

Now it is obvious that the only hope of insuring collective bergaining and other demands of the Philadelphia workers lies in continuation and widening of the strike, when Wagner's only suggestion concerning the situation today is a pious hope that the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania, well-known reactionary body, might step in on their behalf.

A reliable source said tonight that the National Labor Board is thinking

(Continued on Page 2)

CWA OFFICIALS DELAY N.Y. JOBS; THROW APPLICATIONS AWAY TO KEEP OWN JOBS

NY Workers To Hail Tenth Year of 'Daily' in Coliseum, Sat'day

NEW YORK.—The outstanding revolutionary event of the year will take place at the Bronx Coliseum this Saturday evening, when thousands of workers will gather to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Daily Worker, Central Organ of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

Every class-conscious worker is urged to attend this event and to bring his friends and fellow workers. A program of unusual revolutionary entertainment has been arranged. Details of this program will be found on an inside page of this issue.

Waiters Officials Working With NRA Halt Strike Action

Rank and File Aroused Against NRA Wage-Cutting Code

NEW YORK.—A. F. of L. officials of the Hotel and Restaurant Union joined with the N.R.A. to halt strike action by the waiters of New York against the pending restaurant code yesterday. The officials, who had made no preparation for a strike among the members readily agreed to submit the demands for changes in the code to the employers for negotiation under the supervision of the N.R.A.

That the officials had no intention of going through with their announced strike threat is evident from the willingness with which they submitted to the N.R.A.'s request to call off any strike action. Their chief aim was to stifle the tremendous sentiment existing among the members for a strike by pretending to favor such action, and to bolster up faith in the N.R.A.

It must be the task of the rank and file to demand that meetings of the locals be called at once to discuss and prepare for a strike against the sell-out which the officials will negotiate with the N.R.A.

The restaurant code, which is now before the President for signature, is overwhelmingly opposed by the restaurant and cafeteria workers. If enacted it would include tips in wages and establish the split shift, among other infamous conditions.

Sickness Rate of Unemployed Up 55 Per Cent in U.S.A.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—The sickness rate of Americans who have been hit by the depression is 55 per cent higher than it was in 1929, according to S. D. Collins, senior statistician of the U. S. Public Health Service, and G. Perrot, vital statistics expert.

"That group of Americans which was in 'reasonably comfortable circumstances' in 1929 but had dropped to poverty in 1933, showed the highest sickness rate this year," Perrott told the American Statistical Association.

The death rate in the Soviet Union has dropped 40 per cent since the revolution. Infant mortality which was 270 per thousand in Czarist Russia has been cut by more than half.

Misplace Applications of Workers Seeking C.W.A. Jobs

Typists and Clerks Get Night Work, No Extra Pay

NEW YORK.—Applications for Civil Works jobs thrown away or deliberately misplaced.

Officials slowing down the employment of workers in order to keep their own jobs longer.

Deliberate confusion at the city C.W.A. offices at 111 Eighth Ave., in order to slow down the tempo of employment.

Stenographers and clerks worked 80 hours and more a week, without additional pay for overtime.

These and other charges were made to the Daily Worker yesterday, by a C.W.A. office employee. Investigation shows that the statements are true in every detail.

"Applications of unemployed workers for Civil Works jobs are actually thrown away in order to keep them off the C. W. A. payroll," said the C. W. A. employee, "and the confusion at the C. W. A. city offices is a deliberate attempt on the part of the official to slow down the tempo of re-employment in order that their own jobs might last longer."

This was the statement by a worker employed at the C. W. A. offices.

This worker further said that applications of unemployed w... that are supposed to have been "misplaced" were actually put away where they could not be found, or thrown out.

"This farce of being in the process of organizing, as visitors to the office are told, is the most deliberate lie that has even been thrust upon the workers," she continued. "I overheard a remark passed by a boss official to the effect that confusion was just what they wanted. If it kept up long enough, the money that was appropriated would be consumed by them, and their jobs would last longer. As for the workers waiting to be assigned to work, 'They waited this long; let them wait longer.'

"Jobs are supposed to be given out without discrimination. But when an interviewer doesn't like a worker's face (Jew face, I heard one explain), or when a worker is shabbily dressed, although he has the ability and experience necessary, he is either referred to somebody else a dozen different times, or told, 'We will let you know.'"

The typists and clerks employed at the C. W. A. office are subject to every sort of exploitation. About 500 were hired on Saturday, Dec. 2. They were supposed to work six hours a day, five days a week. They were told to come to work on Sunday, after having worked all day Saturday. At 5 p.m., when they were supposed to quit work, they were told to take one hour for supper, and to return "voluntarily" for night work. Since then they have worked seven days a week, 12 and 13 hours a day. After waiting two weeks for their pay they found that they were docked $3 for the first week "because C.W.A. pay starts from Friday."

For the past three weeks these workers have been forced to work seven days a week and 12 or 13 hours a day. Of this, Mr. Travis H. Whitney, executive director of the city C. W. A., explained in the New York Times, that the payroll clerks had volunteered to work night and day "in order to bring the payroll up to date."

When one worker asked an official, "How about the N. R. A., doesn't it apply to us?" he was told, "When you work for the Federal government, you're on duty 24 hours."

War Vets to Protest Cutting of Relief

Meeting Called for This Evening

NEW YORK.—Post 1 of the Workers Ex-servicemen's League has called a mass meeting for Thursday evening, at 203 E. 15th St., to fight the Citizens Budget Committee in its proposed move in Albany to cut off all state relief to veterans, just as the National Economy League forced through legislature cutting veterans compensation and disability allowances.

This act on the part of the Citizens Budget Committee comes on the heels of President Roosevelt's statement that each state should take care of its own veterans.

The veterans are fighting to keep in force a law which states that no veteran should be pauperized, a law which the Citizens Budget Committee is trying to annul.

The Mobilization Committee of the Workers Ex-servicemen's League has called on all veterans, regardless of affiliations, to attend the meeting on Thursday, Dec. 28, at 203 E. 15th St.

Soviet Academy of Science Hails Party As World Cultural Leader

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Dec. 27.—Newspapers here today published the appeal of the Soviet Academy of Science addressed to all workers, engineers, collective farmers and scientists of the U.S.S.R.

In this appeal, the Academy of Science, jointly with other scientific institutions of the U.S.S.R., calls for the mobilization of the entire energy of the Soviet Union for a "still more stubborn and deeper struggle for the establishment of a classless Socialist society."

The appeal is signed by the members of the Praesidium of the Academy of Science—Academicians Bucharin, Deborin, Joffe, Vavilov and others, including the directors of the largest industrial plants and other workers in the fields of science and technology.

"We are approaching the 17th Congress of the Communist Party—the victorious force in the world, which has become the embodiment of the idea of scientific and technical progress on earth. The capitalist countries at present are squirming in the spasms of a hopeless crisis. The [illegible] ideas of capitalism are ideas of economical, technical and political retrogression, ideas of fascist racial fury."

"Amid the clank of arms of the modern barbarians, the U. S. S. R. stands as the world stronghold of socialism, of technical and scientific development, the stronghold of the great culture of the future—Communism."

The appeal stresses the gigantic development in the country in recent years of all branches of economic and cultural life. It cites further the tremendous construction program of the second Five-Year Plan, on the agenda of the Communist Party Congress. For engineers and technicians, the appeal states, "the ideology of capitalism is now a direct treachery to all technical progress.

"The Academy of Science and other scientific institutions are proceeding on a unified front for the carrying out of the Second Five-Year Plan.

"We are well aware of the imperialist clique preparing its praetorian guard for a sudden attack on us; we are aware that German fascism is openly working for a seizure of European parts of the U.S.S.R., and that Japanese fascism is orientating itself for a seizure of an Asiatic part of the Soviet Union. But let them try it!

"The Communist Party has iron leaders, backed by hundreds of millions of toilers. If the enemy attempts to encroach on any of the Red frontiers, the whole country will rise in unified force to complete the routing of the enemy!

"We meet the 17th Party Congress not as a parade but as a battle review of the leading fighters for technology, science, the happiness of the brotherhood of peoples for Communism!"

Delegation of 500 Furriers Make Demands on NRA At Wash. Code Hearings

To Protest Recognition of A.F.L. Head as Labor Spokesman

NEW YORK—Five bus-loads of fur workers, members of the Industrial Union, will leave tonight for Washington to attend hearings on the N.R.A. code for the fur manufacturing industry. Completely disregarding the Industrial Union, the only union in the fur industry, N.R.A. authorities have recognized Pietro Lucchi, head of the defunct International Fur Workers' Union as the representative of labor at hearings.

The mass of fur workers are determined to attend the hearings despite any obstacles which may be placed in their way and to protest the designation of Lucchi by the N.R.A. as spokesman for their interests.

The delegation will demand clauses in the code establishing an unemployment fund to be paid by the employers and administered by the workers, the 30 hour week, equal division of work and the abolition of the employers' right to hire and fire, in addition to the union's scale of wages. They will make it known to the N.R.A. authorities that any code agreed upon without hearing their demands and which fails to contain their proposals will not be recognized in the shops. Fur workers declare they are ready to strike against any code aimed at lowering their union conditions.

It is anticipated that the A. F. of L. union will present "revolutionary" demands to the N.R.A. in order to pretend they are fighting in the interests of the workers. The fur workers are prepared for this knowing well that the A. F. of L. officials may speak for such demands but will betray their interests to the bosses on the job.

The mass delegation expects to encounter difficulty in entering the hearings from the N.R.A. authorities. It is also expected that the final touches will be put on the agreement between the fur bosses and the A. F. of L. with the assistance of the N.R.A. forecasting another bloody war against the fur workers who will fight to safeguard their union.

The delegation will return in time to attend the fifth anniversary celebration of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union to be held at Mecca Temple on New Years' Eve. The fur workers as the strongest link in the chain of trades comprising the Industrial Union will play an important part in the pending attacks by the A. F. of L. officials and the bosses.

Body of Comrade Ira to Lie in State at Ukrainian Club

NEW YORK.—The body of Comrade Ira, who died early Monday morning of heart failure, will lie in state at the Ukrainian Labor Club, 66 E. Fourth St., from Thursday afternoon until the funeral, Friday, at 10 a.m.

Comrade Ira, who was 51 years old at the time of his death, had been a member of the Communist Party for several years, and had been active in the Ukrainian Labor Club. He was a teacher of working class courses for Ukrainian children, and an excellent actor who gave many performances for workers' organizations.

Dressmakers to Call For Action to Uphold Strike Agreement

To Expose Zimmerman Aid to Bosses at Meet Today

NEW YORK. — Exposed in his treacheries in conjunction with the bureaucracy of the International through the activities of the left wing opposition on the one hand and the struggles conducted by the Dress Department of the Needle Workers Industrial Union on the other, the Zimmerman administration of Local 32 is forced to call a membership meeting for today, Thursday, right after work at Webster Hall. Here the officials will attempt to appease the dissatisfaction of the membership by pretending to be in opposition to the leaders of the Joint Board and the code authority.

While the code authority, since its inception, has made several decisions endangering all the gains made in the dress strike, Zimmerman has never found it necessary to protest or to mobilize the dressmakers of his local union to resist and disregard actions which violate the agreement. While he did everything possible to slander the left wing opposition and attack the Industrial Union, nothing was done against the majority of the employers who have carried through wage cuts and violated the provisions of the agreement.

Today's meeting, called for the purpose of protesting against the decisions of the code authority granting overtime for sample makers in the next three weeks, is in reality an attempt to divert the attention of the dressmakers from the real struggle they are confronted with today.

The left wing opposition calls upon all dressmakers to come to tonight's meeting and support its program of militant action which is the only guarantee that union conditions will be maintained and struggle will be conducted against the code authority.

The program proposes the establishment of jobbers' committees whose task it shall be to settle prices, to eliminate competition and see that union conditions are observed; that the subnormality clause be disregarded and prices settled on the basis of guaranteeing the minimum for every worker in the shop; that the 35 hour week be strictly observed and that overtime decisions be disregarded; that a demand be made on the International to disregard the 30 to 40 per cent differential established in the West and South.

Banquet Here Friday to Herman, New Head of Cleveland Y. C. L.

NEW YORK.—Preparations have been completed for the farewell banquet to I. Herman, New York District organizer of the Young Communist League who is to leave the city to head the League district in Cleveland, the national concentration point.

The banquet, which will be held this Friday evening on the second floor of the Workers' Center at 35 East 12th Street, will also be a welcoming affair to John Little, new organizer for the N. Y. district.

Send your greetings to the 24-page Tenth Anniversary edition of the Daily Worker. Rush them to us before Dec. 30.

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY
107 BRISTOL STREET
Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn
PHONE: DICKENS 2-3012
Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.

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EVERY BITE A DELIGHT

Cannot Stop Wage Cutting Through Rehiring, Says NRA

Dress Delegation at NRA Finds Dubinsky Supplies Scabs

NEW YORK.—The Regional Board of the N.R.A. yesterday told forty representatives of two hundred workers locked out by Maiman and Sanger Dress Co. of 462 Seventh Ave., that nothing could be done to prevent the boss from hiring other workers at lower wages in place of the two hundred, thereby breaking the N.R.A. code.

A Daily Worker reporter was thrown out of the N.R.A. offices after the hearing started. Officials claimed N.R.A. discussions were kept secret to comply with the request of employers.

The suspected cooperation between David Dubinsky, International Ladies Garment Workers head, and Mr. Sanger to replace the workers of the shop, organized in the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, with A. F. of L. scab help, was unintentionally admitted by Mr. Golden of the N.R.A. board.

Golden said Maiman and Sanger, being members of the bosses' association, were forced to deal with the I. L. G. W. U. The workers pointed out that the firm, nt being contractors, had the right to deal with any union they chose and were simply attempting to have the work done by scab help in outside shops.

"If you belong to the N.R.A. you are not supposed to fire a whole factory of workers and hire others, are you?" asked a worker during a heated discussion.

"Well, I don't know," answered Mrs. Pearson, of the board; "a man can change his method of doing things. After all, our power is limited."

"But you had power enough to drive millions of workers into the strets for the N.R.A. parades," countered a Negro worker.

As the workers insisted that Maiman and Sanger be compelled to take them back Mr. Golden asked them "not to get emotional."

"There's nothing emotional about it," snapped Mary Nigarelli, leader of the delegation and chairman of the shop, "it's our bread and butter; food for our children."

"Why don't you go to court," asked Mrs. Pearson, to which a worker replied:

"What have we the N.R.A. for?"

The workers were told to file their grievances at the complaint board on the main floor but before they left they stated that they would picket the offices of the N.R.A. with their children in their arms if they were not rehired.

Mr. Sanger, who was not present, claimed that the code rates were too high.

Later in the afternoon the delegation was sent to the N.R.A. board at the Custom House, where they forced the arranging of a meeting for this afternoon at 3 p.m., at which Mr. Sanger is to be present.

Hand Local Board Task of Breaking Truckers' Strike

(*Continued from Page* 1)

over the Philadelphia situation and Dr. William Leiserson, Secretary of the National Labor Board, is still in Philadelphia bickering with union and company officials it would end the remaining strike struggle.

"How about the Philadelphia general strike?" Wagner was asked. He replied, "That's out." Pressing for a statement on the local unions still striking, he said that the taxi, milk and bread truckers strike, are before the Regional Board. Then he explained that there was a "hope" that the Public Service Commission might induce the Philadelphia Rapid Transit to supply with a decision by the National Labor Board, by threatening to revoke the "Certificate of Public Convenience," which the company must have to operate.

It was as a result of the Labor Board decision, ordering the taxi strikers back to work, on a promise of an election, that the strikes in sympathy began. Asked whether see-sawing strike situations by the Washington and Regional Boards didn't work always against the workers, Wagner said that the taxi strike was the only one that had come before the National Labor Board. He admitted, however, that he personally was "in touch" with the Philadelphia situation.

He also said that the P.R.T. situation is basically the same as that of the Weirton and the Budd Auto Company's bald refusal to allow their workers to select collective bargaining representatives of their own choosing. It was then Wagner launched his discussion of the N.I.R.A. "Any ambiguity in the law must be cleared up," he said. "These elections will all have to be held or else that is a clear violation of the N.I.R.A."

Asked what about the injunction which he recently said he was seeking only to have the press informed later that the Justice Department was working on the Weirton case through the Anti-Trust Division, Wagner said he thought the injunction was the proper way to handle that, and he still thinks so.

Court Again Delays The Williams Trial

NEW YORK.—Michael and Jane Williams faced a prejudiced court again yesterday on charge of riot, inciting and unlawful assemblage following their eviction from their home at 330 East 12th St., on Dec. 8.

During the proceedings of the trial the judge turned prosecutor and repeatedly hurled questions at the defendants. Unable to place these charges on the Williams the judge injected the charge of moral turpitude, in questioning their legal marriage.

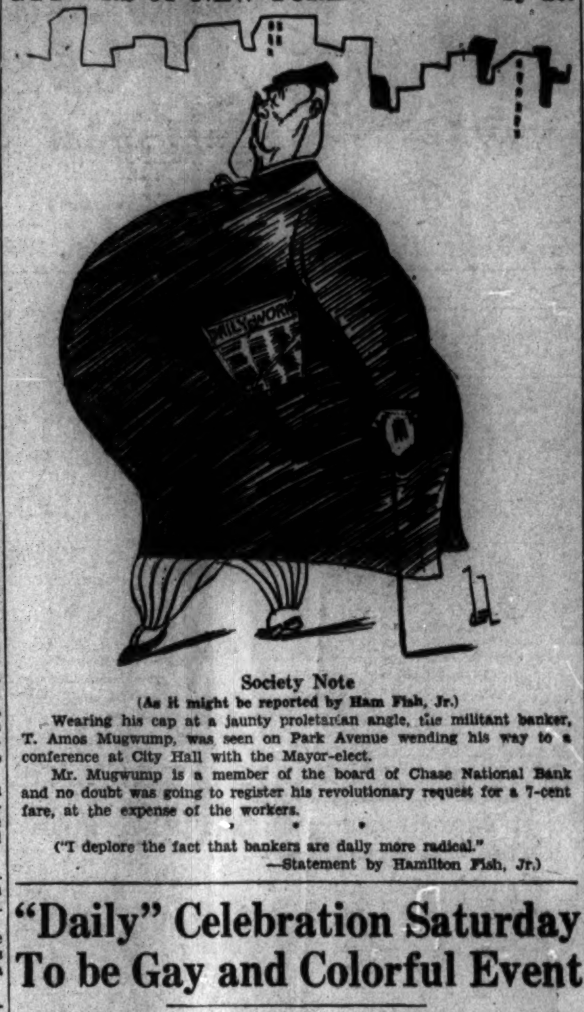
At the start of the trial, the policeman who arrested Williams, changed his charge to "holding a meeting without a flag."

The proceedings of the court were at this time interrupted when telegrams from workers' organizations demanding the unconditional release of Mr. and Mrs. Williams were received by the judge.

Conflict between the judge and the prosecution resulted when the judge ruled that the charge must be "not displaying a flag at a street meeting." The prosecution insisted that they be tried for "resisting arrest."

The judge announced that he would reserve judgment until Jan. 5 when Williams and his wife must appear at Washington Heights Court in the 12th District.

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK —by del



Society Note
(As it might be reported by Ham Fish, Jr.)

Wearing his cap at a jaunty proletarian angle, the militant banker, T. Amos Mugwump, was seen on Park Avenue wending his way to a conference at City Hall with the Mayor-elect.

Mr. Mugwump is a member of the board of Chase National Bank and no doubt was going to register his revolutionary request for a 7-cent fare, at the expense of the workers.

* * *

("I deplore the fact that bankers are daily more radical."
—Statement by Hamilton Fish, Jr.)

"Daily" Celebration Saturday To be Gay and Colorful Event

NEW YORK.—A spirit of festivity and colorfulness which marks victory celebrations by workers in the Soviet Union will characterize the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Daily Worker at the Bronx Coliseum this Saturday evening.

For weeks, workers' cultural groups, including the Daily Worker Chorus, the Theatre of Action, the Workers' Dance League, have been preparing programs of new songs, dances and dramatic numbers for this event. Each program will be a surprise feature in a Socialist competition as to which of these organizations can present the most popular number.

The celebration will mark the first American appearance of Sergei Radamsky, noted tenor, since his recent return from the Soviet Union. He will present a new group of songs he collected on his last musical tour through Azerbazan, Caucasian, Tartar and other federated republics of the U. S. S. R.

The only speaker of the evening will be C. A. Hathaway, editor-in-chief of the Daily Worker. Moissaye Olgin will greet the Daily Worker in behalf of the Morning Freiheit, Jewish Communist daily newspaper of which he is the editor-in-chief.

Michael Gold will act as chairman.

The Bronx Coliseum, with a capacity of over 10,000, will present to the eye a colorful panorama. Memberships of trade unions, Party and mass organizations are coming to the celebration in large bodies and will reach into the Coliseum, flying their organizational banners.

A ten-piece Negro jazz band will furnish music for dancing which will begin early in the evening and will last until dawn.

Reports by the arrangements committee indicate that there will be a capacity audience to celebrate the tenth triumphant year of the Daily Worker, Central Organ of the Communist Party, U. S. A. As tickets for the event are being rapidly bought up, workers are urged to reserve their ticket in advance to make sure of attending this outstanding revolutionary affair.

Tickets in advance at 40 cents can still be obtained at all workers' book shops and at the Daily Worker.

Central Committee Urges Support of 'Freiheit' Drive

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—The Central Committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A., today issued the following statement in connection with the drive of the Morning Freiheit, Jewish language daily organ of the Central Committee, for $40,000, to assure its financial stability.

"The Morning Freiheit, Jewish language daily of the Communist Party, is carrying on an intensive campaign for funds to assure its financial stability. At least $40,000 is needed, and all workers are urged to contribute.

"The Morning Freiheit has during the twelve years of its existence fought continuously to elevate the standard of living of Jewish workers and to organize them for the effective waging of the class struggle. It is a militant foe of capitalism, and of all betrayers of the laboring masses.

"Without the aid of the Morning Freiheit the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union could hardly have hoped to celebrate its fifth jubilee. Nor could an overwhelming majority of the New York furriers have achieved solidarity under the leadership of the Industrial Union.

"To the Morning Freiheit, too, must go much of the credit for the freeing of large masses of Jewish workers from the influence of the Jewish social fascists and the Jewish Forward. The Morning Freiheit has persevered in its attacks against Zionism and other agencies of nationalism and chauvinism. It is due in large measure to the leadership of the Morning Freiheit, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, that the Jewish workers are beginning to grasp the meaning of the Leninist solution of the national question as it is carried out in the Soviet Union.

"The Morning Freiheit, like all other revolutionary periodicals, owes its existence to the loyalty of the workers. The financial stability of the Morning Freiheit must be secured today, when the Roosevelt government is more determined than ever to solve the crisis at the expense of the living condition of the masses; when Unemployment Insurance is denied the workers; when N.R.A. lowers the standard of living of the masses; when the lynch wave is sweeping the country, and when the capitalist class is feverishly preparing for war.

"The Central Committee calls upon all workers, and in the first place the Jewish workers, to help the Freiheit, since it is a powerful weapon in the class struggle of the workers against the capitalist class.

"Long live the Freiheit!
"Central Committee, C.P.U.S.A.
"Earl Browder, General Secretary."

Locked Out Alteration Painters Ask Aid of Tenants on Picket Line

NEW YORK—Ossinof, Bronx landlord and Socialist, known for his mass evictions of workers in the Allerton Ave. neighborhood in 1932, locked out his crew of Alteration Union painters this week and instead employed scabs furnished by the Zausner controlled District Council of Painters (A. F. of L.).

The Alteration Painters' Union has issued an appeal to the tenants of the Ossinoff owned houses to support the struggle of the locked out painters and to send committees to the landlord's office demanding that the union men be put back to work. The union appeals particularly to the workers in the co-operative houses for aid on the picket line at the following places: 1957 Bronxdale Ave., 1944 Union Port Rd., 990 Bronx Park So., 2707 Barnes Ave., 2704 Wallace Ave., 865 and 890 Allerton Ave.

CELEBRATION IN NEWARK

NEWARK, N. J.—The tenth anniversary of the Daily Worker will be celebrated here on Saturday evening, Jan. 6th at the Y. M. H. A. auditorium, High and West Kinney St. Robert Minor and Rebecca Grecht will speak. Eugene, noted pianist, Julius Modlin, violinist, Jack London dramatic group, revolutionary choruses will entertain.

For the $40,000 Fund

For $40,000 Fund—Pickup.
Wed's. receipts... $170.50
Previous total... 38,256.31
Total to date....$38,426.81

Shoe Meet to Hear Convention Report

Workers to Protest "Forward" Lies

NEW YORK.—Thousands of shoe workers will meet at Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn, tonight to hear the report of the delegates to the Boston amalgamation convention. The meeting will have the two-fold purpose of endorsing the action of its delegates to the convention and protesting against the campaign of lies and slander by the Socialist Forward against the union and its drive to bolster up the A. F. of L. Boot and Shoe Union.

Organized and unorganized shoe workers are called to attend the meeting to protest the attempt of the Shoe Board of Trade and its ally the Socialist Forward to force upon the shoe workers the scab Boot and Shoe Union. The A. F. of L. union is so thoroughly despised by the shoe workers of New York that it has been unable to maintain even a skeleton of an organization. The only remaining local of bona fide shoe workers recently left the union in a body and joined the amalgamation movement. The attempt of the Forward to bolster up this company union by terror, fraud and trickery will be defeated by the shoe workers.

A packed Arcadia Hall meeting will be an effective answer to the enemies of the shoe workers.

Mass. AFL Waiters Protest NRA Code

A. F. L. Official Silent About Strike Action

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 27.—Face to face with the rising tide of protest from the rank and file, the A. F. of L. officials in the Waiters' Union here were compelled to call an open meeting to condemn the pending restaurant code which is now before President Roosevelt for signature. John J. Kearney, business agent of the local and national vice-president, was the only speaker at the meeting, which was attended by about 400 workers. Kearney is a well-known reactionary labor misleader and red baiter here.

After his speech Kearney shut off discussion by announcing that action would be taken at a closed meeting of the members and declared the meeting to be merely one of enlightenment.

The code, which is arousing the resentment of the restaurant workers of the entire country, provides for a minimum scale of 28 cents an hour and permits the including of tips up to 50 per cent as wages. The wage scale on this basis is actually 14 cents an hour. The code also provides for the deduction from wages for meals, lodging and uniforms, permits the hated split shift system and allows a 54-hour week.

When Kearney pretended to attack the code for which he and the A. F. of L. machine were responsible by declaring "Is there any wonder the code will turn us into revolutionists"? the workers showed their hatred of the N. R. A. by thunderous applause.

Although strike action was proposed in New York, Kearney was silent about this step and the meeting closed after a resolution was adopted demanding the 1929 scale, a 40-hour week and a $8 wage for part-time workers.

CHALLENGE BY SALEM UNIT

SALEM, Mass.—The local unit of the Communist Party, placing an order for 200 copies of the Jan. 6, anniversary edition of the Daily Worker, challenges other towons with a population of 10,000 to equal or best this order.

City Events

UPHOLSTERERS AND MATTRESS MAKERS MEET TONIGHT

There will be an upholsterers meeting tonight at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., and a mattress makers meeting at union headquarters, 812 Broadway.

BUILDING TRADES FRACTION MEET

A fraction meeting of all non-A. F. of L. building trades workers will take place tonight, 8 p. m., at 50 E. 13th St., 2nd floor.

OFFICE WORKERS MEETING

All office workers are invited to a meeting of the Office Workers Union to be held tonight at headquarters, 114 W. 14th St., second floor, at 7:30 p. m.

LEFT WING MEETING CHANGES MEETING PLACE

The Left Wing Group of Local 32, I. L. G. W. U. will hold its membership meeting tonight at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., not Cooper Union as was previously announced.

POCKETBOOK WORKERS TO HOLD MEETING

A membership meeting of the Pocketbook Workers Rank and File will be held Friday, 1 p. m., at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th St.

HACKMEN PROTEST MEET TONIGHT

All taxicab drivers will meet tonight at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., 8:30, to demand the return of the five cent tax, which went into the bosses pockets, when the tax was declared invalid.

SPORTS by Edward Newhouse

Emil, and Other Historical Notes

By SI GERSON
(Batting for Edward Newhouse)

EMIL thought the Labor Sports Union convention was hot stuff.

He recalled the days when he was a member of the Jyry A. C. back in Finland, around the days of the revolution, 1918-1919. Jyry was the sport section of the powerful Helsingfors Workers Club and had 3,000 members. During the days of the fierce civil war between the Reds and Whites in Finland, Jyry had supplied hundreds of Red Guards. Springfield rifles were substituted for bamboo javelins, and the boys went out to fight. They were licked only when the revolution was drowned in blood by the butcher Mannerheim.

* * *

NOW he was sitting next to Leo, one of his old pals in the Helsingfors Jyry, a former platoon captain and champ gymnast. They were discussing old times, speaking English out of respect to me, an English sans "the's" and "an's." (Finns, by the way, never join an organization. They always, always YOIN it.) "Yeah, things not the same now." It was Emil, the old sage, talking. "We gotta build Labor Sports Union this country be big one like Finland. My town we got good club. We going make it bigger after convention"—accent on last syllable in "convention." "See, I be busy too much with Party work Finnish Federation. Now I give more time Labor Sports Union." He grinned with satisfaction and pounded his big, garageman's fist on the table, delivering himself of of what I surmised to be the Finnish equivalent of Mr. James Durante's "Hot-cha."

* * *

EMIL is another one of those loyal old-timers who has worked his head off to build a workers sports movement in this country. Despite his forty years he keeps himself in a physical condition that many a younger man might envy. Last summer I saw him take the 3,000 meter run at a meet at College Point, flashing past a field of panting youngsters with ease. His son, who plays basketball on the local high school basketball team, can't get near his father when his paternal ancestor gets going on the cinder track. Whether son Bruno stands on the side-lines, puffs out his chest and says for all the world to hear, "That's my pop!" is not recorded, but we can very well imagine it to be true.

* * *

FINNS as a rule are not a forward lot, but they're among the hardest and best workers in the labor sports movement in this country. The national tradition in sports is felt in every section of the Finnish movement here. The old Finns will get together and plan to build a hall in a certain community, for instance. Well, brother, money may be tight but, by thunder, some part of that money is going to go to build a gym or buying apparatus. If they haven't money, they'll do what the toveri did up in the little town of Commonwealth, Wisconsin. They needed baskets and backboards for the local basketball team. The farmers had no money but they hadn't run out of resourcefulness. One comrade was a blacksmith, so he was given the job of forging the steel hoops. A couple of the others got their saws and hammers out, found some waste lumber and built the backboards. P. S. The farmers and farmers' sons of Commonwealth play basketball at the local Finntown Hall now.

BELIEVE it or not, there is a tradition of workers sports throughout the world and there's quite a bit of it in this country, too. Of course, it flowed into the American movement from half a dozen different channels—Finnish, German and whatnot. But the very conditions of life of the average American worker, the fact that he's robbed not only of food, clothing and shelter but also of the very right to recreation, create a new foundation and another tradition for the formation of a mass workers sports movement in these United States.

Athletics have played a part in some of the major struggles in the American scene, ignoble or otherwise. During the recent strike of Ambridge steel workers, local high school football players were deputized to club and shoot down strikers. But there are dozens of examples of quite the opposite. The German Turners in the United States have a glorious history, a heritage, incidentally, which is rapidly being sold over the counter to Hitler and his agents here. But during the American Civil War whole regiments were formed of Turners who fought on the Union side against slavery. Many of them followed Marx and supported his position on the question of fighting with the North against the slave-holding Confederacy. The most dramatic incident in the history of the American Turners occurred in 1861, just after the fall of Fort Sumter and its capture by the Confederate forces. I'll let Henry Metzner, official historian of the American Turnband, tell the rest of the story:

"After the fall of Fort Sumter, the state flag of Maryland had been hoisted on all buildings. The Union flag remained on only one building, the unpretentious hall of the Baltimore Turnverein. On April 19, a large mob gathered in front of the hall, demanding that the Union flag should be replaced by the state flag. To this the Turners replied that they would rather blow up their own building than disgrace it by hoisting the rebel standard.

"On April 20, the Turner Hall, though valiantly defended by the Turners, was captured by the rebel mob, and every movable bit of property and gymnastic apparatus was thrown upon the street. The neighboring office of the Turnerbund's official organ and the printing establishment of the German paper "Wecker" met a similar fate, both buildings being razed to the ground. Many Turners were forced to flee the city in order to save their lives." ("A Brief History of the American Turnerbund," P. 17.)

Trade Union Directory...

BUILDING MAINTENANCE WORKERS UNION
[illegible] Broadway, New York City
Gramercy [illegible]

CLEANERS, DYERS AND PRESSERS UNION
[illegible] Second Avenue, New York City
Algonquin 4-[illegible]

FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
4 West 18th Street, New York City
Chelsea 3-[illegible]

FURNITURE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
812 Broadway, New York City
Gramercy, 5-[illegible]

METAL WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
35 East 19th Street, New York City
Gramercy 7-[illegible]

NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
131 West 28th Street, New York City
Lackawanna 4-[illegible]

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THEATRE OF ACTION, "The Holy of Holies," etc.
MIKE GOLD, Daily Worker Columnist, CHAIRMAN
SERGEI RADAMSKY. An evening of new international songs in German, Armenian, Caucasian, Russian
MOISSAYE J. OLGIN, Editor, Morning Freiheit
WORKERS DANCE LEAGUE, Unique Presentation
TEN-PIECE NEGRO JAZZ BAND, Dance till Dawn
Sat., Dec. 30, 8 P.M. to 2 A. M. - **BRONX COLISEUM** - *East 177th Street*
TICKETS 40c AT THE DOOR (PLUS 10c PRESS FUND)
SAT., DECEMBER 30th

Dockers Pack Hall in Norfolk To Hear Hudson Score Code

Marine Union Growing Rapidly; Call for United Front

NORFOLK, West Va.—Four hundred longshoremen were present to hear Roy B. Hudson, secretary of the Marine Workers' Union, speak here in the largest meeting held in years on Monday, Dec. 11.

This interest in the meeting is due to the rapid growth of the union, which gained 140 new members in the last five weeks, as well as the case against the International Longshoremen's Association officials, sponsored by the rank and file.

Hudson reported on the code hearings held in Washington Nov. 9. He exposed the role of Millner and his henchmen. He called for the building of a united front of action between the workers in the I. L. A., its rank and file groups and the M. W. I. U.

Hudson showed what had been done through united action in other ports and explained how conditions could be changed in Norfolk. He praised the local for their strong rank and file committee, who was taking matters into their own hands despite the misleaders. He praised Local 1221, who had the guts not to take it lying down and come out in an open fight against Millner.

Jeff Nicholls of 1221, who was a delegate to the hearing, gave a splendid report, opening his remarks by bluntly stating: "I represented the coal trimmers' code of the rank and file I. L. A. committee, which was endorsed 100 per cent by my local. I told the shipowners what you told me to tell them, and I will do it again if you send me."

Alexander Wright of the M. W. I. U. and a Negro leader of the Communist Party in Tidewater, Va., exposed Millner's red scare and his recent attacks on the I. L. D.

Texas Lynch Gangs Organize Man Hunt For Negro "Suspect"

ALVIN, Texas, Dec. 26.—Instigated by the authorities, lynch gangs are scouring the neighboring country in a man-hunt for a Negro, suspected of connection with the axe-slaying of Roy S. Lapham, 58-year-old white recluse truck farmer, in the dingy, earthen-floored hovel where he lived.

Sheriff Jim Martin of Angleton charged the crime to an "unknown Houston Negro," who he claimed had been negotiating with Lapham in an attempt to sell him a mule.

Lapham's body was found by Clold J. Jackson, a white neighbor, who, together with O. F. Burns, another white neighbor, knew that Lapham had received some money from his sister, Mrs. Ben C. Kennerley of Braden Castle, Manatee, Fla., on Christmas Eve.

Opens Fight Today for Political Status for Class War Prisoners

NEW YORK.—Opening its campaign to establish the political status of class-war prisoners as distinguished from criminals, the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners has organized a delegation to visit Sam Weinstein, framed furniture strike leader now serving a two-year sentence in Sing Sing.

The delegation is composed of Granville Hicks, literary critic and author of "The Great Tradition"; Winifred L. Chappel, secretary of the Methodist Federation of Social Service; David and Ruth Hall, school teachers, several students of the Union Theological Seminary and other professionals. Allen Taub, one of the attorneys in the Weinsten case, and now Assistant Secretary of the National Committee, will join the delegation when it leaves this morning for Ossining.

The National Committee will organize similar delegations to visit Angelo Herndon, in the Fulton Tower prison in Atlanta, Ga., the Scottsboro Boys and Tom Mooney.

"I Was Shot At and Tortured— Then the Real Murderer Confessed"

Louisiana Negro Contiues Story of His Escape After Being Hanged; To Tell Experiences at Meeting in Harlem Tonight

How two white workers saved him from lynching by a Louisiana mob, and how another Negro was lynched, was told in the first installment of the following article, published in yesterday's "Daily." Today he tells, in the concluding article, of what followed the first attempt to murder him. He speaks tonight at a meeting called by the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, in Temple Baptist Church, 260 Lenox Ave., at eight o'clock.

* * *

BY NORMAN THIBODEAUX
As Told to Louis Colman

As soon as I fell, the sheriff and two other men picked me up quick and threw me into a car and got in after me, and they drove away.

"We're going to kill you anyway, nigger," Deputy Richards said. "You'll never get away alive."

One of the men in the car was Harry Codeaux. He had a big old pump-gun. The other two, the sheriff and the other, had revolvers.

"Nigger," the sheriff said, "say you killed that white girl and we'll let you loose."

I knew better. I didn't say anything except that I was innocent.

"Nigger," he said, "we're going to show you yet what happens to niggers who want white meat."

They took me out to a gravel road about five miles, then they turned down a dark old road called Vallance Road, and said:

"Get out, nigger."

I got out and started to walk. The blood was caked all over me. I was all blood, blood. The moon was shining bright and I made for the sugarcane. I walked about twenty feet and somebody yelled:

"Run, nigger!"

I started to run and they shot at me three times. I could hear the bullets singing beside my head before I heard the sound of the shots.

They were revolver shots. Codeaux never fired his pump-gun.

I fell flat into the sugar-cane and they thought I was shot. I heard one of them say:

"We got the nigger."

They backed out and went away.

I lay in the cane a while, resting. They could never have found me in a week once I got into the cane.

After a while I made my way to a lady's house I knew. I knew her son. They let me in, but they wouldn't do anything for me. She went back to bed. They wouldn't wash off my wounds or anything. They were scared. About four o'clock it was time for them to get out to work in the canefields, and they said to me that I had to go.

"We don't want the sheriff to come here and hang us all," the lady said.

I went back through the cane to my uncle's house. On the way I passed closs by to some white people's house, and I heard somebody say:

"We had cheap fun last night down at the bridge."

I got to my uncle's house, and he gave me a sweater and an old hat, and something to eat, and told me to hide in the corn-crib. I stayed there all day.

Then I went to another lady's house, and asked her to send her daughter over to get my grandmother.

When my grandmother saw me, she was surprised to see me alive. She had been crying all day.

The sheriff told her:

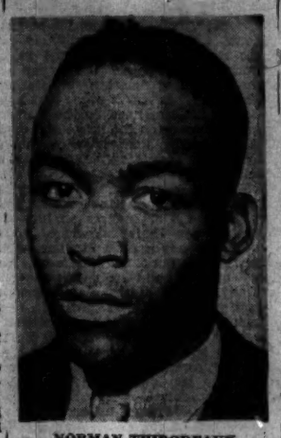
"We'll find Norman's body in the cane in a day or two."

She gave me a coat, and a shirt, and a pair of tennis-shoes, and two dollars, and she told me to try to get out of the place.

I laid in the cane until dusk dark that night, and then I walked 22 miles and got on a freight and came to New Orleans on Friday night.

My grandmother in New Orleans took care of me. On Saturday morning I went to Flint-Goodrich hospital, which is a Negro hospital of Dillard University. Doctor Rhodes there dressed my head. He is a Negro doctor.

My mother had told him something about what happened to me, and he asked me some more questions. I told him, and told him not to say a word to a soul, because the lynchers



NORMAN THIBODEAUX

were still after me. The paper in New Orleans published that when they heard I was alive they said they would lynch me again as soon as they got hold of me.

So Dr. Rhodes called up the detective office and asked them if they wanted me.

The detectives rushed to my house and took me down to the police station. They phoned the high sheriff in Napoleonville. I don't know what he told them, but he sent a telegram saying:

"Hold this Negro for murdering a white woman. District Attorney coming to interview him."

They kept me in the prison at Tulane and Saratoga Streets for five days.

On Wednesday evening the High Sheriff Hemiel, and the district attorney came and asked me what I knew about the crime. The district attorney was the same one who was there that night at the lynching.

I told them I didn't know anything about the crime, but they said they would hold me, because the people out in the country wanted to get me bad.

They put me in the parish prison at Tulane and Broad Streets, holding me on a charge of murder and being a fugitive from justice for the murder of a white girl found dead in a canefield.

Saturday the captain of the prison told me to roll out, and they let me loose.

The girl's step-father had confessed he killed her himself.

I have been lynched, and it was two white workers who saved my life. I want to fight against lynching, and I know that as long as the Negro and white workers don't join hands to fight lynching there will always be murder and terror against Negro and white workers.

I know that only by getting together and fighting together we can smash lynching.

Portland Workers Defend Negro Lad

500 Pledge Fight to Save Jordan

PORTLAND, Ore. Dec. 27.—Five hundred workers packed the Library Forum last night in a protest meeting against the lynch death sentence against Theodore Jordan, 28-year-old Negro worker, framed up by the Pacific Railway Company for the murder of a white steward of that railway.

The meeting, which was addressed by Belle Taub of the International Labor Defense, adopted a resolution condemning the frame-up and demanding the unconditional release of Jordan. The resolution was adopted despite a vicious attack on Jordan's defense by Donald Swetland, local Socialist leader. Workers, indignant at the attack, threatened to throw Swetland out of the hall and were only restrained by the pleas of the chairman.

* * *

Scottsboro Conference In January

CLEVELAND, Dec. 26.—A call for a Scottsboro anti-lynching conference, to be held in the latter part of January, was issued last night by the Provisional Committee of the Anti-Lynching Conference at its regular meeting.

This is the first conference of its kind to be held in this city, and will express the growing indignation of the white and Negro workers against the rising lynch terror throughout the country.

Minneapolis Lynch Verdicts Smashed

Mass Pressure Saves Two Negro Youths

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 27.—Murder charges against Hardiman and Johnson, Negro youths who defended themselves against a lynch mob, were dismissed today as the result of the mass defense movement organized by the International Labor Defense, which defended the two young workers.

They were arrested several months ago when the leader of a lynch mob chasing several Negro youths was shot and killed by one of the youths. Despite the fact that the shot had been fired in self-defense, the state attempted to railroad the two youths to the electric chair, although it had no proof that either of the two defendants had fired the shot. In the first trial, Hardiman was convicted, but the I. L. D. immediately appealed the lynch conviction and by mobilizing mass protests against the frame-ups has now won a tremendous victory.

The I. L. D. succeeded in gaining the support of scores of Negro organizations and churches, as well as many organizations of white workers.

Hardiman and Johnson will be released in a few days.

Rush your orders for the Jan. 6 Tenth Anniversary issue of the Daily Worker. 24 Pages. The biggest and best Daily Worker in the history of our paper.

Workers Force Big Dairy To Reduce Price of Milk

SUPERIOR, Wisc., Dec. 26.—Led by the Unemployed Council here the consumers succeeded in forcing the milk companies to reduce the price of milk from 12 to 10 cents a quart.

The Council circulated a petition throughout the working class neighborhoods, getting over 500 signatures, which read as follows:

"We demand that pasteurized milk, Grade 'A' containing at least 3.5 per cent butter fat shall be sold at no more than 9 cents a quart, with at least 60 per cent of this to go to the farmers who sell the milk."

The Milk Dealers Association promised the Unemployed Councils Committee that it would consider the matter. Forced by the mass protests of the workers, it finally decided to lower the price to 10 cents a quart. The Council, however, is carrying on the fight for a 9 cents quotation. The Milk dealers are already beginning to retreat on this, selling three quarts for 27 cents, with all smaller purchases at 10 cents a quart.

The Unemployed Council revealed that the rising prices of milk do not benefit the small farmers here in the vicinity, since they do not get any part of the increases.

Graft and Politics Control CWA Jobs In Fort Scott, Kan.

Different Pay Rates Apply on Same Jobs

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, Dec. 27.—In Fort Scott and Bourbon County, Kansas, the whole of the relief projects are controlled and run by a little bunch of corrupt politicians for their own political gain and benefit.

Controlled by C. of C.

This ring is, of course, controlled by the Holy of the Holies, the Chamber of Commerce, and its secretary, Marion Webb, has put on the Federal aid roll as foreman, etc., brothers, nephews and other relatives of members of this famous shrine and institution.

Veterans and aged workers suffering from T. B. and other disabilities are given the hardest kind of work and if unable to hit the ball are fired, which means they are cut off from all other forms of relief, facing sheer starvation. In order to further divide the workers, different rates of pay are made, all for the same kind of work.

The latest insult to the workers is the creation of Roosevelt flophouse known as a home for transients, which is the last word in forced labor, and complete demoralization of the unfortunate workers who happen to be unlucky enough to get into it.

School Graft

Another of the brilliant exploits of these shysters was to tear down a bunch of homes to provide a site for a new school in a place where it isn't needed, while the workers and their families are compelled to live in shacks and hovels not fit for human habitation.

These homes that have been destroyed were mostly owned by Martin Miller or morgaged through him. This man is a former Mayor of Fort Scott and through his political connections he was able to get away with this job to his own advantage. Miller is at this time credit man of the Federal Loan, his brother-in-law, L. Huss, one of the appraisers and Attorney James Conly is investigator. All these worthies are in the ring.

County Commissioner Sam Ridge, Court During Frank Harlow have all proved to be enemies of the workers, by showing favors to relatives, political friends, etc., who are not in need of help.

Another star of the first magnitude, George Woods, the poor commissioner, the big noise in the court house here, has been responsible for the most humiliating treatment of the workers and his name is hated by almost every worker in Fort Scott. He has put back the big graders on the roads displacing a lot of hand labor, and how this work is being charged for we can only surmise.

If an investigation of conditions in this town was made, some startlinng results would be achieved and we are also convinced that this bunch could not face a public audit into the handling of these matters.

Through the Unemployed Councils the workers are rapidly learning all about the corrupt administration in this town. The screw is now being put on which is the beginning of large lay-offs on these relief projects, speeding up of those retained, and conditions to be made as miserable as possible.

The workers of this town have to be mobilized through the Unemployed Council to organise and fight for better conditions.

Phila. Unemployed Hold United Front Anti-Hunger Meet

Elect Delegates to the National Unemployed Convention

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 27.—The Unemployed Convention here, with 136 delegates representing 93 organizations with a membership of 14,742, has decided to send forty-four delegates from the organizations represented to the National Unemployed Convention in Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.

The Philadelphia convention included 14 delegates from nine A. F. of L. locals with a membership of 2,327. This was after the "Labor Record," a socialist paper, warned the A. F. of L. locals that this is a "Communist Plot" and they should stay away from the convention. There were also delegates from 3 independent unions, nine Trade Union Unity League unions, and 25 Unemployed Councils.

The reports showed that Philadelphia has employed to date only 3,995 workers with very uncertain prospects for the 330,000 unemployed of the city. Only $15 relief a month is given to those lucky enough to get relief.

A city Unemployed Council was decided on, with one delegate from each organization of one hundred members, and two from organizations over one hundred. Each union is to establish an unemployed committee, and on C. W. A. jobs, job committees are to be organized, and as soon as possible, a C. W. A. Protective Association.

Western Regional Anti-Lynch Meet Called for Jan. 21

SAN JOSE, Calif., Dec. 27.—Jan. 21 has been set as the tentative date for a Western Regional Anti-Lynch Conference, in which representatives from eleven states will participate, it was announced by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the International Labor Defnse.

Delegates to the conference will be elected from California, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona, Montana and Idaho. Clubs, unions, churches and all organizations of workers, over all these states, are now being approached to elect delegates. The conference will be held in this city.

LEWIS GETS $12,000 YEARLY FOR STRIKEBREAKING AS PRESIDENT OF THE U.M.W.A.

Pen and Hammer Joins Campaign for Mass Sale of 'Daily'

NEW YORK.—The Pen and Hammer Club, its membership composed of professional workers, placed an initial order for 200 copies of the 24 page, tenth anniversary edition of the Daily Worker.

Members of this club have volunteered to canvass on Red Saturday and Sunday, January 6th and 7th, with this issue of the "Daily" which comes off the press on January 6th.

The Pen and Hammer Club is also planning to send a greeting to the Daily Worker on its tenth victorious year. How about the Pen and Hammer Clubs in other cities? Rush your orders and greetings!

Fire 1,200 Mexicans From CWA in Texas

500 Forced Out of U.S. by Starvation

(By a Worker Correspondent)

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 26.—Over 1,200 aliens, mostly Mexican, have been taken off the C.W.A. projects on orders from Austin, Texas. They had been on the job about ten days. The sudden order to drop them from the C.W.A. projects is one of the acts of terror, in the campaign of the government and the employers against foreign- born Mexicans.

On Dec. 13, a trainload of 500 Mexicans from Los Angeles passed through here. They said they were forced to return to Mexico because all of their relief had been cut off.

The Mexican Consul here has done nothing so far with regard to the discrimination against Mexicans in giving out C.W.A. jobs. The El Paso branch of the International Labor Defense is sending a delegation to demand that he take up the question of discrimination against Mexicans.

National Events

Y. U. U. C. TO HOLD ANNUAL NEW YEAR DANCE

CHICAGO—The Trade Union Unity League is celebrating its strike victories at its annual New Years Dance on the evening of Dec. 30, at the Peoples Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave.

I. W. O. YOUTH BRANCHES TO HOLD CONCERT

PHILADELPHIA.—The International Workers Order Youth Branches will hold a concert Friday, Dec. 29, at 907 South Eighth St. An evening of entertainment has been planned.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF I. W. O. TO HOLD CONCERT AND DANCE

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—In celebration of its participation in the $40,000 membership drive, the Central Committee of the International Workers Order will hold a concert and dance at Slovak Hall, 518 Court Pl., Saturday, Dec. 30 at 8:15 p. m.

SECRETARY OF ERNST TORGLER TO SPEAK

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Anna Schultz, secretary to Ernst Torgler, will speak on the present situation in Germany and the Fight Against Hitler Fascism, Friday, Jan. 12, at Prospect Auditorium, 2512 Prospect, 7:30 p. m.

LOS ANGELES I. L. D. BAZAAR

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—All branches of the I. L. D. in and around Los Angeles, together with affiliated organizations, are pushing preparations for the I. L. D.'s fourth annual bazaar, to be held Jan. 26, 27 and 28, at 2708 Brooklyn Ave.

Resolution to Demand Cut in Graft Salaries of UMWA Heads

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—In the United Mine Workers of America Convention, which opens in Indianapolis, Ind., on Jan. 23, the high salaries of strikebreaker John L. Lewis and other officials will be attacked by rank and file delegations.

John L. Lewis hands himself the exorbitant salary of $12,000, and equally [illegible] salaries for his assistant strikebreakers.

The following resolution should be taken up in all U.M.W.A. locals and presented by as many delegates as possible at the national convention:

"Whereas: The salaries of the United Mine Workers' officers are exorbitantly too high: President, $12,000; Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer, $8,000, and appointed organizers $10.50 a day or more and all other expenses which usually surpass the regular salary; and

"Whereas: The wages of the miners were cut to the bone in addition to the mass unemployment and part-time employment; and

"Whereas: The high salaries and expenses of the many officers requires high dues paid by the membership whose earnings are not sufficient for the existence of their families; therefore be it

"Resolved: That no officer of the United Mine Workers of America shall receive more than $3,000 per year as salary; and be it further

"Resolved: That the expenses of the officers of the U. M. W. A. be limited to traveling expenses alone, that is, to train fares and sleeping rooms, and in no case to exceed $3 per day in addition to the train fare."

News Briefs

7 Filipinos Killed in Church Panic

MANILA, Dec. 27.—Seven were trampled to death in a church when a cry of fire, shouted by someone who mistook a sparkler for a blaze, precipitated a panic.

Floods Damage Crops in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 27.—Heavy rains caused several landslides in this vicinity and have flooded large areas, causing damage to cultivated lands.

8 Lives Lost as 2 Ships Founder

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., Dec. 27.—Eight lost their lives as two tugs sank in the worst storm in years on Lake Michigan.

Detroit Challenges Chicago on Sale of Anniversary 'Daily'

DETROIT, Mich.—Workers present at a general membership here not only enthusiastically approved the order of 30,000 copies of the 24 page, tenth anniversary edition of the Daily Worker, but pledged 100 per cent mobilization to sell every copy ordered of the January 6th edition.

Detroit challenges Chicago District to order 60,000 copies. This is more than a fair challenge since the population in Chicago is more than double than that of Detroit.

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Annual Trade Union Unity League

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Dramatic Sketch — Well Know Soloist — Ballet Dancers—The Famous "Georgia Crooners" Orchestra

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SATURDAY, DEC. 30th, from 8 o'clock on

Peoples Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave.

A Night When Everybody will Celebrate the Strike Victories led by the T.U.U.L. Admission 35c.

Chicago District of the Party Criticizes Weaknesses in Concentration Tasks

Resolution Calls for Drastic Improvements in Concentration in Packing and Opposition Work in A. F. of L. Unions

By BILL GEBERT

"Resolutions are written, directives sent out, but no one goes thru the trouble of asking himself how things stand in regard to carrying out these resolutions and directives. Are they being carried out in reality or have they been put on the shelf?"—STALIN.

* * *

The District Committee meeting of District 8 (Chicago), on October 28th and 29th, after a thoro examination of the work of the Party since the Open Letter and District Plan of Concentration, adopted by the District Party Conference July 15th and 16th, re-emphasized once more that **"In the entire work of the Party we must strictly adhere to the policy of concentration. We must not be carried away by events."**

In re-emphasizing the above as the basic orientation of the work of the Party in District 8, the District Committee fully realized that despite some progress in the work of the Party since the Open Letter and District Plan of Concentration (such as, leading some strikes in light industries and the first strike in Calumet steel region since 1919—the Standard Forging, strengthening the unions of the T.U.U.L. in the light industries and even increasing the number of shop nuclei to 45 and having 10 per cent of the total membership of the Party in the shop nuclei), that the work of the Party was not strictly adhered to the policy of concentration. It is also necessary to mention that in the course of the work, we have been carried away by events, and that in the work of the whole Party there was no persistent, driving policy toward the points of concentration, the big shops in the basic industries of concentration, steel, mining, packing and railroad, and toward work and building the trade unions of the T. U. U. L. and work within the A. F. of L.

Being conscious of our weakness is not sufficient. It is necessary to reorganize the work of the Party to change and improve this. It means to disregard the routine methods of work and leadership—to break through the wall. In order to make the turn in the work and life of the Party, it is necessary to politically mbollize the Party membership for work in the points of concentration and concrete tasks and show in practice why and how to carry the main tasks in the points of concentration.

Opportunism In Practice

The District leadership, particularly since the recent meeting of the District Committee, made steps towards the political mobilization of the Party membership in that direction. However, as yet, we have been unable to mobilize the masses of the Party membership toward that aim.

There is in existence in the Party opportunism in practice. That is, there is nobody in the Party who openly sails under the flag of opportunism, be it the right or "left" variety. But in practice, they do sail under the flag of opportunism. There is quite a resistance toward changing the methods of work that have been introduced many years ago and influence not only the old members of the Party, but the new, fresh workers who come to the Party.

Let us take a concrete example: The meeting of the District Committee, in discussing the problems confronting the Party in the points of concentration, discussed the problem of the stock yards workers, and the resolution calls for **"an immediate drastic improvement in concentration in the packinghouse industry."** Some additional forces have been assigned to the stock yards. Some activities have been developed toward building the P. H. W. I. U. But the strike of the livestock handlers came as a surprise to us, without the knowledge of anyone in the Party or union even of the preparations for the strike. The strike of the 800 livestock handlers signifies the growing revolt of the packinghouse workers, with whom as yet we have only very narrow contact.

At the city-wide functionaries meeting, which was attended by approximately 500 comrades, during the strike, the whole question of the stock yards and work in the A. F. of L. was raised. In the course of the discussion, with the exception of the comrade directly connected with the yards, the rest of the Party functionaries had nothing to say. Neither was the question of work in the A. F. of L. sufficiently dealt with by the comrades discussing the problems. This signifies the fact that politically, not only the lower ranks of the Party membership, but the leading cadres are not fully aware of the importance of developing work inside the A. F. of L. and the importance of the beginning of strike struggles of the yards workers.

Work in the A.F.L.

However, it must be stated that this reflects the weakness of the District Buro in giving leadership and mobilizing the membership for work in the A. F. of L. It is also necessary to declare that in the District Buro itself there was a tendency to minimize the importance of the A. F. of L. in the stock yards. The fact that the A. F. of L. maintained a nucleus of its organization among the skilled workers for the last few years, that in the present situation it grew to some extent, that it has more workers organized than any union in the yards, was not taken fully into consideration. We saw that their main activities were around the small packing plants, but not in the big, and therefore we minimized the A. F. of L. in the big plants. While it is true that the A. F. of L. is not a factor in the big plants, it can easily become so and it is striving toward that direction.

Nearly 300,000 Chicago workers are members of the A. F. of L., which embraces the transportation workers, such as street car men, elevated lines employes which are 100 per cent organized in the A. F. of L., the majority of the city employes, building trades, needle trades and other light industries. It is true that the A. F. of L. is not entrenched in the large industrial plants in the city. But it influences the workers as a whole. In spite of this, the Party is not a factor, as it can be, among the masses of workers in the A. F. of L. There are all kinds of excuses advanced by some Party members why we should not work in the A. F. of L., such as (a) Workers in the A. F. of L. are reactionary; (b) With the growth of unemployment we will reach the workers through the Unemployed Council activities, therefore no need to work inside the A. F. of L.; (c) Because there is no democracy in the A. F. of L. and it is under gangster control, nothing can be done.

The work of those comrades who are in the A. F. of L. is not well organized. Only recently steps have been made to change the methods of work—to organizationally disconnect the opposition work inside the A. F. of L. from the T.U.U.L. City Executive and to establish a separate organizational center of the rank and file opposition movement inside the A. F. of L.

Building Opposition Groups

All this work can be done successfully then only when we will be able to ideologically convince the Party membership that work in the A. F. of L. is of decisive political importance and must be carried, or as in the words of Lenin, "Not to work within the reactionary trade unions means to leave the insufficiently developed or backward working masses under the influence of the reactionary leaders, agents of the bourgeoisie."

What actualy can be done inside the A. F. of L. unions is signified by the fact that we have Party members in 85 locals and over 350 members of the Party are also members of the A.F.L. Around this force we can organise a powerful opposition movement. In some of the unions where we are actually developing work, some results have been obtained. These results bust be popularised among the members of the Party and convince them of the importance of working inside the A. F. of L. Particularly is it important to concentrate work among the members of the A. F. of L. in the decisive unions, such as machinists, transportation, especially railroad brotherhoods, packinghouse, building trades, etc. That is, to concentrate on the unions of the A. F. of L. in the industries of concentration and that is where we are particularly weak, or in many cases, have no contact whatever with the workers organized in the A. F. of L.

The response of the strikers, the livestock handlers, during the strike to the slogans issued by the P. H. W. I. U., giving them guidance in struggle, helping them, therefore, to win the 10 per cent increase in wages after the decision made by N.R.A. and union bureaucrats to refer all the demands to the arbitration board, shows that the workers organized in the A.F.L. will respond if we approach the problems properly.

Concentration Around Big Shops

The entire work of the Party in Chicago must be concentrated around penetration into the shops and in the locals of the A. F. of L. Without clearly understanding this, without taking organizational steps in every unit, section and district buro itself, work cannot proceed. In making the turn, as demanded by the Open Letter and as planned by the district program of concentration, it is necessary to understand that this work can be carried if enthusiasm for it will be aroused in the broadest possible number of Party members and not only the leadership. Every Party member must have initiative to do the work. There must, of course, be individual responsibility for the work, combined with the collective work of the Party units, sections, fractions and the district committee.

In the course of this activity, recruiting into the Party must be considered as one of the most important problems confronting us. We cannot be "too busy" working in the A. F. of L. and in the shops, without building the Party and Young Communist League, and circularise among these workers our paper, the Daily Worker.

Building of T.U.U.L.

While we are laying the emphasis on work inside the A. F. of L., which is of such tremendous importance for the Chicago Party organization, we cannot underestimate or neglect in any form, the building of the revolutionary unions in the basic industries of Chicago, namely, the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, the Packing House Workers Industrial Union, and other unions affiliated with the T.U.U.L. The basic program for the steel, metal and packing house industries is after all to organize the decisive section of the workers in these industries into the unions of the T.U.U.L.—those workers who are at the present time unorganized, this work to be combined with work in the reformist unions.

Already a month has passed since the District Committee meeting and only negligible steps have been made to improve the basic work of the Party. This calls for an immediate change in the work, for immediate drastic steps in every unit, fraction, and check up on the decisions. That is, in the words of Stalin, to ask ourselves a question:

Have the decisions been carried out in reality, or have they been put on the shelf"?

Sharecropper Driven Into Sawmill at 75 Cents a Day

Landlord Framed Him Into Jail, Governor Put Him in Merchant's Thievish Hands

(By a Sharecropper Correspondent)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—I am sending another letter this week. I am glad to write to the Daily Worker and see it come out. I want to see it every week. I only started in the movement in October, but I see how bad we need workers to fight with us and build our organization all over the country.

I went to Montgomery to a sharecroppers' meeting. My wife's brother went, too. He is a sharecropper of Blunt County, Ala. One of the big landlord's didn't like him, told lies on him and sent him to prison, and the Governor of Alabama paroled him to make a crop, and the merchant that furnished him to make this crop took everything he had and also forged mortgages on his mules and tools and wagon. Said he would have everything that he owed if he took the last bit of bread out of his house.

He has four children and his wife. The oldest child is seven years old and they have no decent clothes nor board, and so you can see what the boss class thinks of the poor white sharecroppers in this part of the country, and that is not the worst of it. He is now working at a saw mill for 75 cents a day, and we all know that he can't feed and clothe his family at these wages.

Just as long as the white and Negro let this go on, it will get worse than now, so we workers get together and organize and fight for our rights and come out on top, for we have been slaves long enough for the boss. I am myself organizing the C. W. A. workers on the jobs. I have set up one Unemployed Council since I started working on C. W. A. works, so you see how I feel about this. We have to work in the rain if we get any pay. And we had to work on Thanksgiving Day as the boss said that we wouldn't get any pay.

Turning of Farms Back Into Forest Land Is Part of N.R.A., Correspondent Reports

Price Scissors and Taxes Drive Farmer Into Highway While His Home is Turned by Government Into Wilderness Again

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

MESICK, Mich.—James Thomas, father of three little children, living on a farm northwest of here, had been hoping to get some of the C. W. A. work to be able to buy a few pieces of cheap clothes for his family and for himself to meet the severe Michigan winter. The C. W. A. crew was already at work on the road in front of his home, yet he was not allowed to work—though his services were welcome in the world war, overseas.

The sight of his freezing and half-starved family became unbearable to him. He slips quietly in a shed and commits the act for which no permit or license is required, or property, processing or any other toll or fee is demanded. He sends a load of shots through his heart.

What the Farmers May Expect

If you were a miner, a railroad worker or a mechanic and had been working for two or more years for about $1 for 16 hours a day, and you were using up your mental and physical energy to keep away from that excruciating insult, called welfare; then if along comes an official giant with beautiful promises for workers and farmers called "codes;" and you found out that these so-called codes were to do exactly the reverse from what they were supposed to do, then you would begin to understand the situation the farmer in this country is in.

The farmers' income has not only been cut in two by the codes, but his income has often been wiped out entirely. Failing to take care of his debts, his property automatically goes to the money lender or to the state for delinquent taxes. He is reduced to the condition of an unemployed worker.

We produce cream for the creameries. Up to last week the price for butter fat had been 22 cents a pound. Inside of one week the price dropped to 12 cents a pound. The consumer, however, pays from 25 to 30 cents a pound for the same butter.

Since the 6,200,000 hogs were destroyed and the processing tax on pork was announced the hog market has been steadily going down. Pork prices, however, for the consumer have advanced so enormously that the public has been buying less and less of it.

Pork, which at wholesale sold for 10 cents, was at retail offered at 30 cents a pound. Result is a demoralized hog market, which offers for the producer exactly nothing. My neighbor for his 18 large, fat hogs weighing over two and a half tons would realize only $13.50 for all of them.

That is what the codes of the A. A. A. are doing for the farmer. Instead of helping him to make a meager living, it helps him off the farm and puts him on the highway.

Wallace Approves

All this seems to be in harmony with the program of the agricultural department. Henry A. Wallace, addressing the convention of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities in Chicago, on Nov. 13, said, "It is clear that we must determine in the immediate future which lands are best suited for the commercial production of the staple crops, which had best be put back into trees, and which should not be used for agriculture at all, but simply for recreation and residence."

The average of harvested crops in this country next year probably will be between 30,000,000 and 35,000,000 under the total of recent years, said the Secretary.

Machinery of Destruction Ready

The machinery to carry out this program is already here in form of national forests and C. C. C. camps. The purpose of the national forests was disclosed here by the superintendent of Manistee National Forest addressing a P. T. A. meeting, in which he said: "Any discription of property within the limits of the national forest becomes automatically the property of a national forest if taxes for such property remain delinquent for a period of three or four years."

There is the unmasked outline of the A. A. A. Unbearable, excessive taxing, and when you fail to pay it the national forest will snatch your land, your home, your everything that you have in this world.

You have humbly complied with the orders of the agricultural extension department to raise two blades of grass where only one grew before. And now when they have got it in their heads that this other blade of grass is causing all the economic disturbance and order you to get out so they may get the fields, which you have cleared to raise food for your family, are you again going to comply?

My answer is NO! This ground is going to be my burial ground.

Sharecropper's Plea That Fell On Deaf Ears

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

CITRONELLE, Ala.—I have lived in this county 13 years, and for the last year have been forced to depend on the R. F. C. and live or exist on $1.50 a week for myself and wife.

Along with hundreds of others I was laid off the R. F. C. and told to register on the C. W. A. Only a few have got this 30 hours a week. We were promised and they seem to favor certain ones, so I wrote the President a letter stating conditions here, but no reply so far. In my letter I sent him a "Jingle" which tells the story in a nutshell. I am enclosing it to you, hoping you can print it. You can use my name if needed.

J. H. PAXTON.

* * *

RUMBLINGS FROM AN EMPTY STOMACH CAUSED BY HAVING TO LIVE ON CORNBREAD

I hear that the N. R. A.
Has work for us all to do,
But the money is in the bosses' hands
And goes to the chosen few.
I know that you mean well
And don't want things this way.
If you give the bosses hell
So they get nothing at all to do.
I sit in my empty kitchen
While my hopeless stove burns low.
My stomach growls in hunger
And I think of the long ago,
Of the time when I had a mule,
I always raised enough
Of peas, corn and potatoes,
And plenty of garden stuff.
But my mule, he got sick,
Went down to bones and hide.
Then one day bad luck hit me,
For he lay in the barn and died.
Now I have no crop at all,
And what can I raise with a hoe?
If you ever fought weeds this way,
You know it's mighty slow.
If I could get 30 hours a week,
I'd get seeds and a mule, too.
Please send a man to investigate,
And see what the bosses do.
Now, when you read these lines,
Don't think I am a fool.
If you want to help a "forgotten man,"
Help me get a mule.

Letters from Our Readers

WE'LL TRY IT!

New Haven, Conn.

Editor, Daily Worker,
Dear Comrade:

The improvement of the Daily Worker over a period of a few months is an objective proof for our entire movement of the possibility of changing our methods of work from a sectarian basis to a basis with mass appeal. There can no longer be any doubt about it, the "Daily" is on the road to becoming a real mass working-class paper, the paper of the awakening American proletariat. The "Daily" is now a paper that any Communist can hand to the worker in his shop or on the street and say: "Here, buddy, here's a paper that'll tell you something." And that's something.

However, my purpose in writing is mainly that of offering constructive criticism and suggestions on how to improve our "Daily" still more. First of all, as one a little familiar with newspaper work and make-up, let me criticize the make-up of the "Daily." Most of the really significant political news is buried in the middle of the paper. Another thing is, why the stress laid on New York news? Pick up today's issue of the "Daily," comrades. I don't care what day it is, and look at the front page. Over two-thirds of the stories are New York. Without underestimating New York's importance to our movement, New York is certainly not the most proletarian city in America and certainly does not deserve the space given it. Every demonstration, every New York affair, is treated elaborately.

Other cities, if not neglected, are certainly treated comparatively shabbily. What about more news of the share-croppers' struggles, the farm work, etc.? I understand that there is only one edition for city and for national distribution, but certainly a more equitable arrangement of news and a readjusted sense of news value on the part of the "Daily" staff is a reasonable demand, in view of what the "Daily" has already accomplished.

Now, some suggestions for articles. What about a series of good articles exposing the Honorable Father Coughlin in detail. He has a tremendous hold on the imagination of many American workers, even if many are becoming more disillusioned every day because of his support of Roosevelt. But Coughlin, and all others like him, must be systematically exposed by our "Daily," so the Party and sympathizers who read our press will have a weapon to shatter the illusions of the working class in regard to Coughlin more surely.

And how about a series of simple articles by Comrade Browder, on the style of the excellent N. R. A. pamphlet, answering workers' questions on Communism? Answer such questions as: Will Communism do away with individuality; What will the Communists do if they take power? etc. There are a number of important questions of this nature that can be simply and clearly answered in such articles. Both the articles on Coughlin and latter article would make splendid pamphlets.

Finally, what about some good articles on the Negro question or reprints from the pamphlet on Negro Liberation and the Party position on the Negro question. Also on the necessity for building the L. S. N. R. and its peculiar character. The major portion of our Party, I'm sure, still have not even the beginnings of a clear political understanding on this question.

The more I read the "Daily" the more I realize the tremendous role a properly edited paper that is close to the masses can play. I must admit that I could not appreciate this from reading the old "Daily." I think that ever more criticism should be encouraged from rank and file comrades; that discussions should be held in our basic units on what the comrades think of the "Daily" and that letters should be sent from all our Party units as well as sympathetic organizations with their criticisms of the "Daily." For from the mass of criticisms and suggestions that come to our "Daily" will come the means of improving, the "Daily" to the point where it becomes a powerful weapon to aid the American working class in the building of a Soviet America.

B. C.

SHARING THE DAILY WORKER

Eureka, Calif.

Enclosed find $1.70 for the Daily Worker Drive, which two families raised. We do not make enough to both subscribe for the paper so both families read the one paper, then pass it on to friends who are not able to buy it at all.

We do not always make our board even, making ties in the redwoods, although we work hard. Hoping this will help some, we are trying to do our share.

PARTY LIFE

Party Work in Illinois Coal Fields Must Be Improved

Musteites Profit from Our Failure to Expose Completely Their Reactionary Deeds

A comrade who worked for eight months in the Illinois coal fields writes, in regard to the work of the Party and opposition group in the Progressive Miners Union, and to our perspectives in that field:

District Analysis Correct

Although I have been out of the So. Illinois coal fields for several months, I should like to express my opinion on the work which we are carrying on there. In the December "Communist," Comrade Gebert, district organizer, in criticizing the insufficient work in the coal mining territory, characterizes the work of the party comrades there as tailism, trailing behind the Musteites and Mrs. Agnes Wieck.

I think comrade Gebert is entirely correct in this analysis. However, I believe it is not only necessary to characterize the work as tailism, but also it is important that we explain just what forms the tailism took, how and why it was that we trailed constantly behind the Musteites.

Failure to Expose Misleaders

As is well known, the Musteites Gerry Allard and Tom Tippett were for a time in open alliance with the leadership of the Progressive Miners of America. During this period, the Party comrades carried on an insufficient exposure of the fake "lefts" who were actually providing the shield behind Pearcy and Co. carried out their sell-out policies.

Later, when Allard and Tippett went into a sham "opposition" to Pearcy, we again failed to expose them, and allowed Allard to rehabilitate himself greatly in the miners' eyes, when he pretended to "fight" against the leadership of the P. M. A. with resolutions, etc. The miners and the Womens Auxiliaries were really aroused over Allards dismissal as editor of the Progressive Miner, but we should have given independent and aggressive leadership to their sincere desire for a rank and file union paper.

Party Hesitancy

The workers correctly saw in Allards' dismissal a reactionary move of the officialdom, and wished to fight against it. The Party was faced with the problem of organizing this mass resentment into a real opposition movement against the Pearcy leadership. The question was due to come up at the meeting of Local No. 1 of the P. M. A. in Gillespie. This local is the key local having over 2,500 members.

We knew that the Allard-Wieck group would present some kind of a resolution at this meeting. Our problem was either to support their milk-and-water resolution, and tail after them, or to introduce one of our own, exposing Allard, at the same time that we attacked the leadership of the P. M. A. Although we did draw up one of our own, this was not introduced at the meeting, partly because of hesitancy by the Party leadership and partly because of vacillation by the Communist miners at the meeting. The result of this was that we allowed the leadership of the mass resentment to fall into the hands of the Allard group who naturally dissipated it rapidly. This was a major error.

In places, like certain Women's Auxiliaries, (Wilsonville) where we introduced our resolution, it was passed, and our comrades became the recognized leaders of the opposition movement. But these could not atone for our error in Local No. 1.

Tailing Behind Musteites

But our greatest fault was our tailing behind the Musteite "left" phrases, and particularly our complete failure to base our struggle on the immediate day-by-day grievances of the pits. It is well known that the Musteites, some left Socialists, and the renegades from Communism, make a great to-do by "left" phrases. They talk "general strike," big actions, "united front," etc., and regularly make a division between these questions and the everyday struggles. What did we do? True, we combatted and exposed their phrasemongering, we raised counter-slogans, but we made the same semi-Menshevist separation between these general political questions and the day-to-day grievances in the mines. We had so little orientation to mine grievances that even in key towns like Gillespie we organized town units and not mine nuclei. At the unit meetings we discussed chiefly the "fight" against the union leadership and not the mine grievances. We did not issue a single mine bulletin or paper.

Failure to Bring Forward Face of Party

There were other weaknesses too, such as the failure to bring forward the face of the Party, the failure to recruit Party members while building the Unemployed Councils, but this is partly, but only partly, due to the conditions of extreme terror which prevailed. In my opinion, the basic reason why we are weak in So. Illinois, is just because we did not base our struggles around the everyday grievances in the mines.

The prestige of the Communist Party is very high amongst the Illinois miners. These workers, who have a great record of militancy, have faith in us, in our work. If we take the correct steps, if we expose the shallow phrases of the Musteites, if we base ourselves on the mines, build up opposition groups in every pit, issue mine bulletins which will fight pit grievances for the everyday needs of the miners, and link these up in a Bolshevik way with the general political questions; then we will definitely move forward, and establish ourselves as the leaders of the militant Illinois miners.

Farm County Agent Sneers at Farmers' Plight

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

GREENWOOD, Ark.—I was riding through the country the other day with the County farm agent. It was registration day for C.W.A. jobs. As we rode along we passed hundreds of farmers going into town to try to get a job—there were thousands applied for only a few hundred jobs.

I commented that the farmers were sure in bad shape financially and needed work.

"Oh, yes, they're broke today and want relief, but tomorrow they'll be able to go quail hunting," he returned sarcastically. His attitude almost angered me—this farm agent always so "deeply interested" in the farmer. Quail and rabbit hunting is the one recreation that the farmer has during the fall and winter months. Many of them have been denied this privilege lately because they are not able to buy license and ammunition.

"Shouldn't the farmer hunt, if he wants to?" I asked the farm agent.

"Oh no! no! I didn't mean that at all," he replied quickly. He would like to see everybody able to hunt all they wanted to and he would like to see the farmers get jobs and have plenty of everything.

Yeah, he would all right, but he isn't willing to sacrifice one mite of his security for it. He is willing however, to criticise the farmer severely for going to town to get a badly needed job or at least to protest for one. He thinks that the farmer should submit to slavery without a protest and that he should give up hunting and leave the quails for him and his other friends who are "able" to hunt them. He is willing and ready to break up any organization the farmers try to have, to better their own conditions.

We have too many of these government "friends" of the farmer who are "deeply interested" in th farmer. Their only interest is keeping the farmer "satisfied" so that he won't disturb the rich in their merry-making.

—H. BRYAN,
(Signature Authorized).

CWA Relief Relieves Only Some Politicians

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

SALLISAW, Okla.—The misery of the poor farmers is constantly growing more and more unbearable. Hundreds in this county do not know where they will find shelter the following year.

The C.W.A. relief is not relieving at all, except a few office workers and petty politicians, their wives, and friends. So far, it has not paid out a dollar in relief of the workers. It has 15 or 20 "case" workers that are driving over the county at public expense, hunting for needy people. All they have to do to find the needy is to go on the streets and watch the hungry, thinly clad, lank men, women and children that walk the sidewalks, despondently peering into the stores at the good things which they know they can never buy.

But that way of locating the needy would not give jobs to a bunch of henchmen.

No Pay for Overtime In Alabama Sawmill

(By a Worker Correspondent)

LOCUST FORK, Ala.—I am a worker at a sawmill in Blont County. I am a poor boy. I have no chance to go to school. We have to work overtime and get no pay for it. The boss has no dam stopping sense. Our wages are only 75c per day. Only a promise at that.

That is what the capitalist N.R.A. has done for us. Not only me, but the other poor boys also. When payday comes, it is more than h—l to get your money.

Bemidji, Mich., Struggle for Relief Grows

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BEMIDJI, Minn.—The problem of struggling for immediate winter relief for the unemployed as well as the destitute, drought stricken farmers, becomes of paramount importance in this territory. In this county the number has during the last few weeks swelled from 1,000 families to 1,500.

The fake promises of putting hundreds to work in this county under the C.W.A. has not taken place. After establishing an office force of 24 persons, the number that have gone to work hardly exceeds that. On one project where 40 workers were employed, after a few days 26 of them were laid off. The real object of the C.W.A. here has proven to be nothing more than taking away from the ranks of the unemployed and the farmers the most militant and fearless fighters. It has been made public by the relief agent that "when we take away about 20 of those 'trouble makers' we can take care of the rest."

This tactic of theirs has not proven effective, as struggles are continually taking place at the relief office.

With steady increases in the prices of foodstuffs, the amount of relief has actually been cut in half. Discrimination in giving out relief and absolute refusals without giving reasons has become the policy of the relief agent. A couple of days ago free milk was discontinued here.

New workers are continuously joining the Unemployed Councils, which are leading the local struggles. A delegation was elected and to represent the unemployed, the farmers and the youth to the State Unemployed Conference, in St. Paul. A delegate was elected to represent the farmers of this county at the Unemployed Conference in Washington, D. C. A delegate will be elected to represent the Unemployed Council.

Can Buy No Food, Clothes or Books, Says Sharecropper

Must Get Together and Organize, Says Starving White Farmer

(By a White Sharecropper)

CLEVELAND, Ala.—A share cropper struggling to death. Just look what fools we are working ourselves to death. A man works and makes a crop and fool-like lets the N. R. A. folk grab it with a mortgage.

Every time we get a penny, they grab it. Nothing to eat, nothing to wear and our children not in school, for the rich folks have taken their daddy's crop, and what has their daddy got to buy their food and clothes with, and books with? We can't buy anything to eat nor anything else.

I know what to do. We must all get busy and organize. We have to give a mortgage on our crop and everything. We have to get something to eat, and all we get is a little bread and lard to make our crop on. They don't care if we starve to death. When fall comes, they take our crop as fast as we gather it. They are not satisfied with our crops. They take our stock, cows and hogs and everything.

I have four children and can't send them to school because the capitalist took my crop and everything I had. I cannot buy food nor clothes nor books. That is what the N. R. A. has done for us. It is rotten and worse than that.

Unique Gift Made of Neon to be Given to "Daily" at Coliseum

NEW YORK.—A Hammer and Sickle, framed within a Soviet Star, all worked out in neon and electrified to light up in red and blue, will be presented as a gift to the Daily Worker at its Tenth Anniversary celebration in the Bronx Coliseum this Saturday evening.

This beautiful and unique emblem is a gift from Andrew Azan, formerly a member of the John Reed Club of Hartford, Conn.

No worker should miss seeing this gift and its presentation to our "Daily" at the Coliseum.

CONDUCTED BY
HELEN LUKE

Prices went up in other places than the dime store, as revealed in an article in the Women's Wear Daily of Dec. 20. It gives a report that a representative of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union bought a block of dresses here and there about town and held them as evidence that an unusually high "markup" was made on them in pricing them for retail sale.

He claimed that some stores added $2 to 160 per cent to prices. The complete figures are given for the retail and wholesale costs of the dresses so purchased, also the per cent of selling price received by labor (garment workers). This fell as low as 7½ per cent. And wasn't that a swell Christmas present from our bighearted merchants who are so enthusiastic about the Christmas spirit of giving!

Is Capitalism Lousy!

That reminds me—mousetraps have gone up too. (Somebody evidently took the check for $50,000 and invested it in mousetraps). They used to be two for a nickel, now you only get three for a dime—so in case you too have any little uninvited guests running around the pantry, better get your mousetraps now, before they want a half a dollar for one.

Capitalism, forcing up the prices of commodities, makes it a bourgeois luxury to be free of mice, lice, cats, rats, bats, cockroaches, flies, fleas, et cetera. Speed the day when we, the workers, will tear down these moth-eaten, flea-bitten, lopsided old ratholes and build proper homes, bugless apartments with tile bathrooms and kitchens.

Culinary Department

To speak of more savory things, here is a standard recipe somewhat well-known, but too meritorious not to reprint once. It is for overnight (alias ice-box) cookies. It takes a strong arm to mix them, but making them is not as messy a business as making other cookies, because they are not cut out with a cookie cutter, but sliced from the loaf of dough with a knife. Their other prime virtue is that they are made with brown sugar, so the dieticians cannot frown quite so darkly on them as on other cakes.

Cream together four cups brown sugar with one cup shortening. Add, and mix in, four eggs, one-quarter teaspoon salt, and one teaspoon vanilla. Then work in six cups unsifted (or seven cups sifted) flour with four teaspoons baking powder sifted in with it. The last of the flour must be kneaded in.

Then roll out with a long uniform round or square loaf and keep very cold over night. Slice off cookies with a knife next day and bake on greased cookie-tins. Don't try to slice too smoothly—a rough surface is more attractive when baked.

Can You Make 'em Yourself?

Pattern 1670 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 16 takes 3⅛ yards 36 inch fabric and ⅝ yard contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th St., New York City.

Two-Thirds of Farmers In Newago Co., Mich., Seek Jobs on C.W.A.

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

WHITE CLOUD, Mich.—Enclosed you will find $1 to help save the Daily Worker. My neighbor and myself finally saved $1 to send to help save our paper.

Conditions around here are very bad and getting worse every day. Cream has dropped to 14 cents here in White Cloud and in Woodville just 12 miles north of us, it is 12 cents. And eggs are only 12 and 14 cents per dozen.

It is just about impossible to sell any livestock. They offered us from 1 to 2 cents a pound for beef cows, and hogs you can't give away. A neighbor killed a hog and tried to sell it to the meat market, and the butcher told him that he had one half of a hog in the ice box and he just could not sell any of it. He said he guessed he would have to eat it himself.

Two-thirds of the farmers of Newago County have signed up on the C. W. A. They are all going to try to work as they can't make a living farming any more.

NOTE

We publish letters from farmers, agricultural workers and cannery workers every Thursday. These workers are urged to send us letters about their conditions of work, and their struggles to organize. Please get these letters to us by Monday of each week.

Detroit Prepares for Peak Mass Sale of 24 Page 'Daily'

DETROIT, Mich. — The largest mass sale of any issue of the Daily Worker recorded in this city will be reached by the 24-page, tenth anniversary edition, coming off the press on Jan. 6.

Machinery is being set up for a sale of at least 30,000 copies of this historic edition.

It must be reported, however, that while in Detroit proper the response by workers to assure a sale of the 30,000 copies ordered is of the most spirited sort, responses from Michigan towns outside of Detroit are so far poor.

There is no doubt that we can exceed our minimum sale of 30,000 copies of the anniversary issue if comrades from the other towns take up the matter at once and mobilize forces for reaching the workers with the popular and historic 24-page Daily Worker.

We call on all workers to help build our revolutionary movement by volunteering to sell the 24-page issue. Report to the Daily Worker office at 2419 Grand River Ave., Detroit.

* * *

NEW YORK.—A number of workers' mass organizations have already placed orders for the 24-page, tenth anniversary edition of the Daily Worker of January 6, but the total orders so far do not assure an adequate distribution of the 100,000 copies ordered by this district.

The following is a list of headquarters where orders can be placed and where the Daily Worker will be delivered: Tear this list out and keep it for reference.

Manhattan—140 Broad St.; 410 W. 19th St.; 96 Avenue C; 56 W. 25th St.; 29 W. 115th St.

Bronx—2075 Clinton Ave.; 699 Prospect Ave.

Brooklyn—61 Graham Ave.; 1109 45th St.; 132 Myrtle Ave.; 1813 Pitkin Ave.

Jamaica, L. I.—148-29 Liberty Ave.

Astoria, L. I.—4206 27th St.

Toward the $40,000 Drive

Below are listed additional contributions to the $40,000 Daily Worker drive. Such lists will be published in the Daily Worker once a week. Send your contribution and help your Daily Worker install its new press.

(Continued)

by Fox, A Goldstein	2.00
H Chandler	1.00
W foster	1.00
Schonberger	1.00
H S	3.00
Chandler	1.00
Col Lists	
Osias Berey	4.50
F Kent	2.40
Unit Lists	
List 15784	
4 names	1.00
Col by Ch	
3 names	.55
Col by Baron	.50
List 13708	
2 names	.35
Col by Woolman	
2 names	.35
Col by Schwartz	
2 names	.20
Col by Bach	
6 names	1.10
List [illegible]	
3 names	.60
List 26860	
3 names	.40
Col by 49652	
Siegel	1.00
List 112078	
7 nuames	1.43
Col by Fried	1.00
Col by Pavin	
3 names	1.25
Col by Geisel	
2 names	.65
Col by Andreyev	
2 names	.60
Col by Levitt	
6 names	5.25
Col by Kramer	
6 names	1.10
List 119671	
9 names	2.51
Col by Goldberg	
2 names	.35
List 20324	
2 names	.33
List 28392	
Henker	.35
Col by Rappaport	
Wernicke	1.00
Col by Leder	.10
Col by P	
5 names	[illegible]
Col by Wenh[illegible]	.35
Total Dec 22	1061.06
Tot to date	19,073.97
DIST No 3	
Govt Emp	30.00
RNMAS Br 24	5.00
Coin Cards	
4 of	.95
Total Dec 22	35.95
Total to date	2059.24
DIST No 4	
V Barile	.80
J Eutkus	1.00
V Dix	.50
WIR, Buffalo	6.00
Lith Hall	5.40
Coco Hall Dance	1.00
Ukrainian W Arg	18.06
Un 3, Buffalo	1.00
Coin Cards	
1 of	.50
Total Dec 22	33.16
Total to date	404.10
DIST No 5	
M Vukovich	.25
O L Wheeler	2.00
H O Leeds	1.00
E P Landau	2.00
F Sawakus	5.00
L L Kiedrowsky	1.00
Br 550, IWO, N Ken, 693, Johns	1.45
Lith Buro	.75
So Slav Buro	4.40
Zurakovsky	1.20
Wilmerding Un	3.81
Coin Cards	
3 of	1.22
Total Dec 22	34.83
Total to date	753.99
DIST No 6	
Prol Lorain	1.00
W Benjamin	.25
Anon	25
C Gutman	.26
Jugo-Slav WWC	33.03
Br 172, Cincin	2.25
S Verne	6.00
M Michaelson	.25
W Molochko	2.26
M Allan	1.50
P Radakovic	
7 names	.75
P Poganic	1.20
Un 3-44	5.00
Sec 3	5.75
Un 1-17	.30
Concerts Proc'ds	8.19
Akron, Un 1	.90
Un 2	1.50
Un 4	.85
Un 5	1.43
Un 7	.23
Un 10	2.00
Un 12	.05
Un 15	7.10
Ukrain W Home	2.00
Coin Cards	
3 of	2.30
Total Dec 22	87.02
Total to date	1777.70
DIST No 7	
S A Campbell	5.00
Symp	1.00
Col by Lee, Ecorse	
J Miller	.25
Novok	.25
Karras	.25
Stamatis	.50
Layes	.50
Daros	.50
J Athans	1.00
Arvans	1.00
Gukanovich	1.25
Tam	.50
Contos	.50
Br 553, Dearborn	3.00
A Cybulski	1.00
A Kurme	1.00
Boy West	.25
J Jot	1.00
J F Bell	15.00
Col by Vidok	
10 names	1.85
B Haywood ILD	.75
Ukrain Edu Hme	5.00
Greek Edu Cl	3.45
J Reed Cl	1.28
Roumanian Frac	3.09
Russian MA Br 13	4.82
List 108832	
2 names	.40
Finnish W Soc	2.85
Scandinavian Frac	1.00
J Reed Cl	10.25
Roum Edu Cl	
List 24844	
2 names	1.00
List 23855	
Candeo	.50
Un 1, Dearborn	.37
Un 10, Sec 1	.86
Un 6, Sec 7	1.00
Affair	3.40
Un 8, Sec 4	3.55
Un 3	1.00
Un 8, Martin	.40
Martin Sub	.80
Un 11, Sec 2	1.10
Packard Un	.50
Secc 8	.60
Un 3, Sec 1	.35
Un 10, Sec 7	2.00
Un 4, Sec 5	.80
Un 10, Sec 2	1.50
Un 5, Sec 4	10.88
Un 1, Sec 5	1.50
Un 5, Sec 5	.50
Monroe Un	1.00

(To be continued).

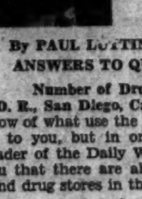
Join the Communist Party

35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....



Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.
ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Number of Drug Stores

D. R., San Diego, Calif.—We do not know of what use the information can be to you, but in order to oblige a reader of the Daily Worker, we'll tell you that there are about sixty thousand drug stores in the United States.

* * *

Personal Attacks

I. W. W., Denver—We do not print letters containing personal attacks on chiropractors. We are opposed to chiropractors, not to individuals. Chiropractors are not barred from membership in the Communist Party.

* * *

The German Sterilization Law

V. M., New Brunswick, N. J.—The new sterilization law goes into effect on January 1st, 1934. It is supposed to be applied against those mentally and physically unfit, such as epileptics, insane, feeble minded, etc. Those who know the Nazi psychology have reasons to fear that it might be directed against all political opponents of Hitlerism, particularly Communists and against non-Teutonic racial elements, like the Jews. "Fit" and "unfit" are terms too broad even for scientists to define, let alone political adventurers whose sole weapon is frightfulness.

* * *

Causes of Death

Robert K., Providence, R. I.—With all due respect to your teacher of political economy, the cause of the greater number of deaths in this country is accidents, particularly automobile accidents. Next comes pneumonia, then heart disease, and finally cancer. Tuberculosis has been dropped from the Big Four; its place having been taken by cancer.

* * *

Christmas Presents

Van Vechten — Christmas means nothing to us and we send neither gifts nor cards. We delayed replying to your query in the hope of discouraging you from buying us a present before Christmas, which you can get at a 30 per cent reduction after New Year's. We do not need anything, but we know quite a number of people who need everything. We draw the line at red flannel underwear and cigars in gold or silver wrappers.

* * *

Low and High Voltage Electricity

Daniel C.—Your letter describing the life-saving episode, at the Railroad Depot was full of humor, but you missed the scientific features. The doctor was right in applying the high voltage current for the following reason: Experiments on dogs, at Johns Hopkins University showed that a low voltage electric current causes death by twitching of the heart muscle, while high voltage shock kills by stopping the respiration. By applying a high voltage current, the doctor apparently stopped the twitchings of the cardiac muscle and thus saved the patient. Yes, we are a surgeon in the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps.

WHAT A WORLD!

By Michael Gold

What, No Readers?

"THE other day, in writing about Katayama, you said, 'Let us indulge in a little self-criticism and admit that there exists no body of revolutionary readers in America (such as exists in Japan).' Now exactly what do you mean by that?" asks Herman Michaelson, managing editor of the new weekly New Masses.

"My understanding is that the total circulation of the Communist press in this country is something like 400,000. Allowing for a great deal of duplication, it is still a moderate estimate to say that a quarter of a million people in America buy, in one form or another, copies of revolutionary publications, whether weekly, daily, or monthly. Surely this is a body of revolutionary readers. If you add to it those who read the papers when they are passed on by the original buyers—members of the family, of the group, unit, shop nucleus, etc.—the total number of readers may well be counted at more than half a million.

"Or is this just a delusion? We on the New Masses need to know, because we are grappling with this problem just now. We believe the time is exactly right for such a weekly; that workers and intellectuals, farmers and the ruined middle class, are all ready and eager for the kind of fighting revolutionary magazine that the New Masses is going to be. Mike, you alarm me, or maybe you alarm yourself. What, no readers?"

* * *

We Need A Book Club

DON'T be alarmed, Comrade Michaelson. There are these thousands of revolutionary readers, possibly near half a million. If one adds up the total circulation of the Communist press in America, it reaches a great figure. The Communist workers do read and pay for their reading. Moreover, they are intensely loyal to their press, supporting it with a constant stream of donations, and sending in reports and letters.

So your contention is correct. But it was books I referred to in my comparison with Japan. We have no organized body of readers who will sustain revolutionary poetry and fiction in book-form.

It is true that there is a big reading public for such literature, as was proven by the success of works like Ilyin's "Soviet Primer," Strachey's "Coming Struggle for Power," the novels of Dos Passos, and similar works.

Bourgeois publishers have begun to realize that a well written revolutionary book is often a profitable investment, and worth taking a gamble on.

But it is always a gamble with them, not a matter of conviction. They must, by the rules of business accounting, make a profit or perish. We need a publishing house that can rise above the laws of business, as does our revolutionary press, which lives despite the paucity of advertising.

We need a publishing house that has an organized body of readers, who subscribe by the year and even raise funds to cover any deficits. We need a Workers' Book Club, in short—a mass of revolutionary readers who will provide an audience for our young revolutionary authors, the best of whom will generally find it difficult to compromise their deepest feelings for a bourgeois audience.

* * *

A Contrast in Authors

HERE is an example of what I mean. Take two authors who thoroughly know the Soviet Union and write about it. One, like Maurice Hindus, for example, is perfectly adapted to a bourgeois success. His books are popular because he makes clear on every page that he is merely a reporter, and has no sympathy with Communism; in fact, as in his last book, believes that Fascism will succeed in the western world.

Joshua Kunitz on the other hand, though better acquainted with the Soviet Union, a better stylist, and far better as an authoritative student and critic of Soviet literature, has a more difficult row to hoe in the bourgeois reading world because of the fact that he refuses to hide from anyone his single-minded loyalty to Communist principles.

John Reed had the same trouble. He was probably the best-known reporter in the bourgeois magazines, the highest-paid journalist in America at the time, until the period when he found himself a partisan of the social revolution. Then the bourgeois editors cut him off more and more from his audience and income, until John Reed wrote nowhere except in the revolutionary press.

A workers' book club giving an author the assurance of at least 20,000 revolutionary readers would create a solid revolutionary literature in this country, of this I am sure. At present such writers must somehow find their audience amongst the bourgeois publishers, and it is no bed of roses and is a source of corruption to them.

It's true enough that sometimes a fine and straight-forward revolutionary poem like Robert Gessner's recent volume, "Upsurge," will find a publisher who will take a chance, but Gessner had already published two novels with Farrar and Rinehart and thus staked a claim. I doubt that a young unknown would find this necessary backing.

* * *

Cheer Up, New Masses!

ALL of which, of course, doesn't mean that the New Masses will not find a body of readers in its new weekly form.

Man and boy, I have been connected with the Masses in its various avatars for over ten years. Nobody will ever know the headaches that go into the production of such a magazine. One has to improvise one's own tools—create money to pay the printer and landlord, create writers with the right line, quarrel with Hugo Gellert, and hold the hand of every minor poet who has been taken down with revolutionitis.

It is a welter of irritating detail, but looked at in perspective, the Masses has played a great and historic role in the revolutionary growth of an American culture, and was well worth the effort.

The weekly New Masses enters an entirely new world, where every American institution has crashed, and fascism and war hang low like greasy gray thunderheads on the horizon.

Events move so rapidly now that a monthly magazine finds itself chasing breathlessly in the rear. A weekly alone can keep up with the swift forced marches of current history; a weekly is of most vital importance to us.

I have glanced at some of the contents of the first weekly New Masses, and it looks like a good omen for the future. Strachey, that remarkable young British author who has just ended a lecture tour of America, the first such Briton who ever brought any good to this country, and left more than he took away, has a leading article on Fascism. He is one of the clearest and straightest writers on politics and economics using English today, I believe, and anything of his is of great revolutionary importance.

Then John Dos Passos has an ironic sketch of the typical betrayals of the Spanish Socialists, and there is a solid and well-organized book review section conducted by Granville Hicks, and Henri Barbusse has an inspiring article on the tasks of the revolutionary writer. There are other things as fine, and I would like to assure you, Comrade Michelson, that you need feel no alarm; the weekly New Masses will find at once thousands and thousands of readers eager for warmth and light at the present historic hour.

Sergei Radamsky Describes Soviet Music World in Interview; To Sing Here Saturday

Appointed Professor in Moscow Music Conservatory

By EDWIN ROLFE

WHEN Sergei Radamsky arrived in New York from the Soviet Union a little more than a month ago, his avowed purpose was to popularize, at concerts before audiences of workers, the many new Soviet songs which he found during his recent stay in the U.S.S.R. Both he and Marie Radamsky had been travelling into many out-of-the-way spots of the workers' and peasants' republic, adding to their rich stores of musical knowledge and skill which have won for them so great a popularity among the thousands of workers who have heard their recitals in American cities.

Sergei Radamsky arrived in this country with an added honor—he had been appointed to the post of Professor of Vocal Art at the Moscow Conservatory of Music. This is the famous school whose history glitters with the names of Tchaikovsky, Scriabin, Ippolitov-Ivanov, Rachmaninoff and a score of other immortals of the world of music which Russia produced before the Revolution.

When I spoke with him recently, the amiable and slightly rotund tenor sparkled with pride at his new appointment, his professorship at the Moscow Conservatory. But the institution's immortals had nothing to do with this pride, as I discovered after only a few minutes of conversation with him. It was the deep sense of joy that Radamsky felt at having gained the affection and esteem of the Soviet workers which brought the glow to his face, the enthusiasm with which he informed me of his professorship.

"To be a professor in a capitalist country would have meant that I would have to spend much time with pupils who are often talentless, but whose sole qualification ist hat they possess the means with which to pay for musical studies. But to be a professor of music in the U.S.S.R.—that means you are helping the most gifted of children and young people of the entire country—in a land where song is deep and indigenous and significant, where they sing not only at play but at work."

Radamsky described his stay in the U.S.S.R., his numerous appearances before factory audiences. "What they (the Soviet workers) loved most," he declared, "were our American Negro work songs and spirituals."

Appeared With Langston Hughes

Once, he told me, he appeared jointly in recital with Langston Hughes, the American revolutionary poet whose stay in the U.S.S.R. coincided in part with that of Radamsky. "Hughes read poetry to the workers and I sang the poetry to them. Marie sang Scotch, Irish and English folk songs and ballads."

"I came here with real speed," he confessed, "American style. My last concert in Moscow was on October 23. At 10:30 I was still on the stage singing a last encore. And a half-hour later I was on the train, all ready for the trip to Berlin. The audience got to the railroad station by 11 o'clock, in time to give us one of the most splendid farewells I have ever received."

Before Radamsky left the Soviet Union, just after his farewell appearance, a representative of Gomets (the Government Booking Concert Bureau) presented him with a contract, asking him to return to the Soviet Union soon for a series of recitals throughout Russia.

"I signed it without reading it," the tenor told me.

Plans 60 Concerts in U.S.S.R.

When he returns to the Soviet Union, he will start on a concert tour, during which he will give sixty recitals. In the summer he will be given a two-month vacation. "At the sea-shore and mountains, it will be, with first class accommodations. There will be no worry about managers stealing receipts and lying about profits, profits, always profits! "Imagine that in the United States!" he added.

These concerts will be given mostly in Moscow, with others in Baku (center of the Soviet oil fields), Tiflis, and Leningrad. These will be given at the regular concert halls.

I learned from Radamsky that workers' clubs and factory groups send representatives to public concerts, and if these chosen representatives of the workers find the artist satisfactory, he is invited to appear before the factory. "It is considered the highest honor in the Soviet Union," Radamsky informed me, "for an artist to be invited to sing at factory concert halls.

Responsive Soviet Audiences

"But aside from the honor," he continued, "there is something even greater. You know how difficult it is for artists to secure real, understanding and appreciative audiences?"

I assured him that writers and artists here in America knew these difficulties only too well.

"Either they are highbrow and anaemic—in their artistic response, I mean—or they go to concerts because they feel it is the thing to do. That is, in capitalist countries.

"But in the Soviet Union this is all changed. Because the audience one has at a factory concert is enthusiastic, responsive, full of fire and

SERGEI RADAMSKY

understanding that brings out the best one has in him."

Radamsky said that he found his best audiences among the oil workers of Baku; workers of many nationalities—Russians, Armenians, Turks, Jews and perhaps a half-dozen other nationalities.

"A Perfect Internationalist"

Radamsky did not want to speak much about his own life. He preferred to talk about the Soviet audiences, and about the concerts he planned to give before workers in the United States. But I gathered, after asking a series of questions which interrupted his descriptions of Russian worker-audiences, that he was born in Russia "somewhere near Kharkov." He ran away from home in his early teens, to a school in Poland. Soon afterward he attended a dramatic school in Germany, and from there he went to Italy, where he received his operatic education.

After his arrival in America, he travelled over the United States with opera companies and even in vaudeville. "I was stranded so often," he said, "that I hate to recall it." For thirteen weeks once, he travelled in an opera company as an Italian, going under the name of Adamo Brunaccio. "I couldn't let the manager know that I was not an Italian or he would have fired me. You see, they had advertised for an Italian." But the manager finally did discover his duplicity, and Radamsky was fired.

"In Russia I am considered and American, in America a Russian, in France an Italian—I think I must be a perfect internationalist!"

As a result of his wide travels and experience, Radamsky is a linguist as well as a singer. He speaks Russian, Polish, English, German, French, Yiddish, and has a smattering of Spanish and other tongues. He plans to study Georgian in the Caucasus next summer.

Although he was a revolutionist in childhood, he did not again come close to the revolutionary movement until 1923, when he began to appear at Communist functions in the United States.

"If it had not been for my trip to Russia in 1927," he said me, "where I found that an artist can be treated like a human being, can possess political ideas, I would have given up singing, because of the scandalous way in which young artists are treated in the capitalist countries." But that first trip to the Soviet Union cleared his problem for him. He discovered that he could be—and he has been ever since—an artist giving his best to the revolutionary working class.

* * *

Sergei Radamsky will make his first appearance before an American audience since his return from the U.S.S.R., at the tenth anniversary celebration of the Daily Worker in the Bronx Coliseum, East 177th St., this Saturday evening. His recital will consist of a group of songs he collected on his recent tour in Azerbaijan, Caucasian, Tartar and other federated republics of the Soviet Union.

Will Give Recital at Daily Anniversary in Coliseum

Chicago Workers Will Commemorate Death of Lenin on Jan. 21

CHICAGO.—The Workers' Cultural Federation is mobilizing all of its affiliated organizations and other mass organizations to participate in the huge mass pageant which will depict scenes in the life of Lenin and the present struggles of the workers of America.

This pageant will be shown at the Coliseum on Jan. 21, ten year after the death of Lenin.

The Chicago revolutionary movement is making full preparations for mobilizing thousands of workers to participate in the commemoration. Leaflets and posters are now off the press and can be secure by all organizations at the Rovnost Ludu Printing Co., 1510 W. 18th St.

Degeyter Club to Begin Series of Concerts Friday

NEW YORK.—Hy Sionam, concert master of the Pierre Degeyter Club Orchestra and violinist of the club trio, will share the solo honors with Joseph Habergritz, violinst, when they both appear this Friday night at 8.15 p. m. at the Pierre Degeyter Club, 5 East 19th St.

This concert is the first in a series of concerts for strings featuring the Pierre Degeyter Club Orchestra conducted by David Grunes.

A special feature of the program will be the unveiling of a mural dedicated to the club by Phillip Evergood, well-known American painter. Harry Martell, chairman of the Research Group and an instructor at the Workers' School, will make the acceptance speech.

The following program will be presented.

Concerto Grosso, in a Minor . . Vivaldi
Eine Kleine Nacht Music .... Mozart
Unveiling of New Mural by Philip Evergood.
Acceptance Speech by Harry Martell
Doube Concerto ..... Bach

THE NEW FILM

By LEO T. HURWITZ

MIRAGES DE PARIS, directed by Fedor Ozep, produced by Pathe-Natan, featuring Jacueline Francelle.

* * *

Vivacious wit and trivial satire are the keynotes of Fedor Ozep's Mirages de Paris, now showing at the Acme Theatre. The publicity ballyhoo racket is taken for a ride in the burlesqued story of an innocent schoolgirl who comes to Paris to become an opera star. Only after Madeleine Duchanel has had her name plastered over the front pages of the newspapers as having been murdered by a renowned opera basso does she stand a chance of getting a hearing. From that point on her rise to fame is fast. Paris has become Madeleine-Duchanel-conscious, and learns to make love in the Madeleine-Duchanel-manner.

Mirages de Paris is a musical comedy in the true style of the movies, in the manner somewhat similar to Rene Clair's. It makes such superspectacles as Gold Diggers and **Footlight Parade** and the rest of the Hollywood crop look sick and pale. It speeds along at a swift musical and visual tempo through the intricacies and twists of plot with no concessions to the pre-established style of stage musical comedy, which is the stiff pattern for American movie musicals. Ozep's training in the Soviet cinema has stood him in good stead in this light and gracious film. He works in terms of the humor and rhythms inherent in films without relying on leg show and gags.

With Rene Clair on the swift decline as indicated by his last two films, Ozep may be given the tinsel laurel as the finest producer of the amusing, witty film. His palate is richer, his cinematic treatment less dry and formularized than the late style of Rene Clair. **Mirages** is definitely recommended for its charm, wit and tunefulness. But one hopes that Ozep's next attempt will contain humor with a greater satirical bite, and will be concerned with a subject that offers fresher opportunities for ridicule than the much debunked and burlesqued publicity game.

Stage and Screen

"Ziegfeld Follies" Coming To Winter Garden, Jan. 4

Billie Burke's "Ziegfeld Follies," will be presented by the Shuberts at the Winter Garden on Thursday, Jan. 4. The musical show is now playing its tryout in Newark.

"False Dreams, Farewell," a new play by Hugh Stange, will be Frank Merlin's next production, scheduled for the Little Theatre on Jan. 15.

"Dawn To Dawn" At Little Carnegie Playhouse

"Dawn To Dawn," a new film produced by an independent group headed by Cameron MacPherson and directed by Josef Berne, is now playing at the Little Carnegie Playhouse.

TUNING IN

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Mountaineers Music
7:15—Billy Bachelor—Sketch
7:30—Lum and Abner
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Vallee Orch.; Soloists
9:00—Captain Henry Show Boat Concert
10:00—Whiteman Orch.
11:00—Viola Philo, Soprano
11:15—Norman Gordon, Bass
11:30—Madriguera Orch.
12:00—Ralph Kirbery, Songs
12:05 A. M.—Calloway Orch.
12:30—Denny Orch.

WOR—710 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—News—Gabriel Heatter
7:30—Terry and Ted—Sketch
7:45—Maverick Jim—Sketch
8:15—Willy Robyn, Tenor; Marie Garard, Soprano
8:30—Dramatized News
8:45—Al and Lee Reiser, Piano Duo
9:00—Variety Musicale
9:30—De Marco Girls; Frank Sherry, Tenor
9:45—Percy Waxman—Talk
10:00—Elsie Thompson, Organ; Stanley Meehan, Tenor
10:15—Current Events—Harlan Eugene Read
10:30—The Jolly Russians
11:00—Moonbeams Trio
11:30—Martin Orch.
12:00—Bester Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—Robin Hood—Sketch
7:30—Dublin Orch.
8:00—Captain Diamond's Adventures—Sketch
8:30—Adventures in Health—Dr. Herman Bundesen
8:45—Singers Trio
9:00—Death Valley Days—Sketch
9:30—Himber Orch.
10:00—Canadian Concert
10:30—President Roosevelt: Speaking at Woodrow Wilson Foundation Dinner, Hotel Mayflower, Washington, D. C.
11:00—Leaders Trio
11:15—Anthony Frome, Tenor
11:30—Scotti Orch.
12:00—Olsen Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Dance Orch.

WABC—860 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Myrt and Marge
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Mildred Bailey, Songs
7:45—News—Boake Carter
8:00—Edith Murray, Songs
8:15—News—Edwin C. Hill
8:30—Shilkret Orch.; Alexander Gray, Songs; William Lyon Phelps, Narrator; Young America—Gene Tunney
9:00—Philadelphia Bindle Orch.
9:15—Talk — Robert Benchley; Howard Marsh, Songs; Kostelanetz Orch.
9:30—California Melodies
10:00—Gray Orch.; Irene Taylor, Songs; Trio
10:30—Same as WJZ
10:45—Evan Evans, Baritone; Concert Orch.
11:00—News Reports
11:15—Phil Regan, Tenor
11:30—Jones Orch.
12:00—Nelson Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Lyman Orch.
1:00—Light Orch.

WHAT'S ON

CELEBRATE THE 16TH DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30 from 8 P. M. to 2 A. M., at the Bronx Coliseum. SEE AD FOR PROGRAM.

REGISTRATION is now going on for the Harlem Workers School, 200 W. 135th St. Room 212B.

* * *

Thursday

FIRST ISSUE WEEKLY New Masses on newsstands, Friday, Dec. 29. If your stand does not carry it call Caledonia 5-8824.

VETERANS MOBILIZATION RALLY of Workers Ex-Servicemen's League Post 1, at 208 E. 15th St., at 8 p. m.

"SOVIET DIPLOMACY" lecture by Herbert Goldfrank at Paradise Manor, 11 W. Mt. Eden Ave., at 8:30 p. m. Admission 10c. Auspices Mt. Eden Br. F. S. U.

SCOTTSBORO PROTEST Meeting at St. Mary Baptist Church, 1777 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, at 8 p. m. Speakers: Allan Taub, Steve Kingston, Mollie Samuels. Auspices: United Council Working Class Women.

OPEN MEETING of White Plains Rd. Youth Club, 2830 Olinville Ave., apartment 4-E, at 8:30 p. m. All young workers in neighborhood invited.

THEODORE BAYER will lecture on "The Intervention and Civil War Period," at West Side Br. F. S. U., 2842 Broadway, at 106th St., at 8 p. m. Admission 15c.

"PROFITS IN STEEL," lecture by Kalmun Hecht, at Pen & Hammer, 114 W. 21st St., at 8:30 p. m. Open forum discussion will follow talk.

LECTURE on "Communism and Anarchism" by Comrade Vergani in Centro Operaia di Harlem, 2342 Second Ave.

Friday

INSIDE STORY of the Scottsboro Trials by Joseph Brodsky, at the Rand School, 7 E. 15th St. Auspices N. Y. District I. L. D. Tickets 30c in advance at Workers Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St., I. L. D., 870 Broadway, Rand School Book Shop, 7 E. 15th St.

LECTURE on "Morals in a new world," at Cheerful Cafeteria, 713 Brighton Beach Ave., at 8 p. m., by Gertrude Hutchinson. Auspices: Ocean Side Br. F. S. U.

LECTURE by Prof. Stefan Graves on "Intellectuals in the Class Struggle," at Tremont Progressive Club, 986 E. Tremont Ave., at 8:45 p. m.

CONCERT at Pierre Degeyter Club, 5 E. 19th St. Pierre Degeyter Club Orchestra; David Grunes, conductor. Bach Double Concerto; also Vivaldi, Mozart, unveiling mural by Philip Evergood. Harry Martell, speaker. Admission 25c.

"THE AMERICAN LITERARY SCENE," a symposium. Granville Hicks, Michael Gold, Malcolm Cowley, Joseph Freeman. Webster Manor, 125 E. 11th St., at 8 p. m. Tickets 25c. Auspices National Student League.

Madison, Ill.

FILM showing of "Fragments of an Empire," at Crystal Ballroom, 13th and Madison Ave. Auspices Friends of Soviet Russia. Admission 25c; children 10c, on Sat., Dec. 30th, at 7:30 p. m.

Detroit, Mich.

JOHN REED CLUB will present a musical revue and extravaganze entitled "Folies Bourgeois," on New Year's Eve., at the Maccabee Hall Room, Woodward at Putnam. Dancing will follow.

New Britain, Conn.

SOVIET FILM showing of "Potemkin," at Workers Center, 53 Church St., on Thursday, Dec. 28, at 8 p. m. Admission 20c; children, 10c. Auspices United Front Comm.

Meet Tomorrow to Form I.W.O. Branch in Bath Beach

NEW YORK.—A new English-speaking branch of the International Workers Order is being formed in Bath Beach, Brooklyn. A group of workers for this branch will hold an open meeting tomorrow at 8 p.m. at the Bath Beach Workers Center, 87 Bay 25th St. All workers interested in such a branch are urged to attend this meeting.

From Moscow to Siberia

Siberian Men of Steel

By WALT CARMON

PART V

FROM bunkers below ground, an electric car carries six tons of ore mixed with limestone up a steep skip to blast furnace No. 2 of the New Kuznetsk Steel Plant.

The mechanical bunkers and the electric car are managed by one man. In three shifts he can load 2,500 tons a day. The machinery was all made in America. The bunkers and the car for the two new blast furnaces will be made in Odessa.

The first crane for the open hearth was American. The second is Soviet made. Wherever we go it's the same. Soviet made machinery thunders alongside the best that foreign engineering can do.

We climb up the winding stairway to the blast furnace. Shift engineer Sabanov stands at a hanging piece of iron on which he sounds his instructions. Furnace keeper Vorokhov leads six men at an iron bar. In perfect rhythm they drive the bar into the clay-blocked opening of the furnace. It is ready to be tapped. Everything is as dramatic now as the high point in a theatre.

Open Hearth Furnaces at Stalinsk, West Siberia.

To the side of the furnace slag pours down a sandy grove. It sparkles like fireworks gone mad. The steel worker before it bends his head before the heat, his large hat flowing over his face.

The six men at the furnace door pull out the bar which has been sunk to the hilt. The golden metal begins to pour slowly. It runs down the grooves of sand towards the waiting ladles on the tracks below. Men are banking up the sand now along the grooves. Another skims the slag off the fiery surface. These are no boys playing in a gutter on a rainy day. This is moulten pig iron splattering and sparkling and tamed to the will of Soviet steel workers.

More Steel for Socialism

It pours and gushes madly now like a thousand wild horses. The furnace roars as the flow of air is stopped. Furnace keeper Vorokhov works carefully now watching the flow. He directs his brigade of five men to every moment's need. The first ladle is filling up. Nearly 80 tons of pig iron is ready to be made into steel. Engineer Sabanov sounds the order on the iron bar and the flood gates are opened for the second ladle lying alongside.

We look into the roaring furnace through blue glass. The flames are doing a devil's dance in a heat of 1,800 degrees centigrade.

In twenty minutes the flow has subsided. Nearly 200 tons of metal have been tapped, trapped and are now on the way to the open hearth. Furnace keeper Vorokhov, perspiration streaming from his face, directs a crew at a clay gun that looks like a small cannon. The gun is sunk into the jaws of the furnace. It begins to shoot wads of clay and the opening is blocked again.

On the outside the electric car begins to dump ore from Magnitogorsk into the furnace. Gas and air are shot into it. More steel for Socialism.

The Man From Pittsburgh

At Open Hearth Oven No. 1, Kovalenko is in charge of the brigade. He directs five Soviet steel workers. Kovalenko speaks English. In the United States he was known as Koval. For 12 years he worked in the steel plants in Pittsburgh, Gary and Youngstown.

He looks into the furnace and then he directs his crew with a grand sweep like a general in the field. Then he comes over to talk to us.

His crew got him exasperated. "Greenhorns," he calls them. This steel worker of 12 years experience in America is as proud of his job as Lucifer.

Kovalenko is a curious man. He is not a Party member. He came to the Soviet Union, a repatriated Russian. Yet somehow, he remains an American steel worker from Pittsburgh. The new life has not become a part of him as it has for the rest of his brigade.

Steel to him is not a way to Socialism. It is just as much heat; so much pig iron, gas, dolomite.

He was not a revolutionist in America.

"Once I go to a meeting," he says. "The police come and I get arrested. They leave me go pretty quick."

He never lived too well in the States, he admits.

I tell him that 44 per cent of the steel workers are unemployed now.

"Hell," he says, "I get a job. I always get a job."

He doesn't realise what has happened in America.

Good Soviet tobacco does not satisfy him. He yearns for the Pittsburgh steel days. If only he could get a package of "Five Brothers" smoking tobacco.

Will he ever go back, we ask him. Well, after all, he says, he may as well stay here now.

We go away with the conviction that Kovalenko knows which side his bread is buttered.

First we watch his oven being tapped. From the back 150 tons of steel pours like golden honey. Kovalenko does this twice a day, and he doesn't care much where it go Steel is liquid pig iron and gas heat and dolomite. And then the "Five Brothers" smoking tobacco

Steel Into Rails

The steel is poured into ingot It goes to the stripper where th casings are taken off. The glowin ingots go to the soaking pits fo reheating and then to the rolling mill. Like a huge cake of golden glowing ice. Steel arms grip it, turn it over, throw it under the rollers. The glowing block flattens, grows in length, then becomes a long reddish-gold snake. It is hammered into axle steel, into steel for rails. Into steel bars for foundries as far as Leningrad. The rails will run into all corners of the land. Axle steel will go into Soviet machinery. The burden will be lifted off human shoulders and Soviet man will stand up straight and look at the sun.

(Concluded Tomorrow)

MUSIC

The Philharmonic Orchestra At Carnegie Tonight

The Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Hans Lange, will appear in Carnegie Hall this evening. The program: Overture, "Meeresstille und Gluckliche Fahrt," Mendelssohn; Symphony No. 1, Op. 12, Lopatnikoff; "Winter" and "Spring," Bloch and Dohnanyi's Suite, Op. 19. This program will be repeated on Friday afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS

AMERICAN PREMIERE!
FEDOR OZEP'S "MIRAGES" De PARIS
"Brilliant Performances—in the manner of EISENSTEIN or PUDOVKIN."—Herald-Tribune. (French Talkie—English Titles)
ACME THEATRE 14TH STREET & Union Sq. | Added Attraction | 16TH Anniversary Celebration in Moscow

THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD Thea., 52d St., W. of B'way Evs. 2.50 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.50

MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
with Osgood PERKINS—June WALKER
EMPIRE Thea., B'way & 40 St. Evs. 2.50 Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat.

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES PHILIP MERIVALE HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN Thea., 52d St., W. of B'way Evs. 2.50 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.50

THE ANTI-WAR PLAY
PEACE ON EARTH
by the authors of "MERRY-GO-ROUND"
KYLE CRICHTON says:—"Daring, Truly Dramatic, Important."
Civic Repertory Theatre, 14th St. & 6th Ave. Evenings 8:40; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
WA. 9-1400. PRICES: 50c to $1.50. No tax

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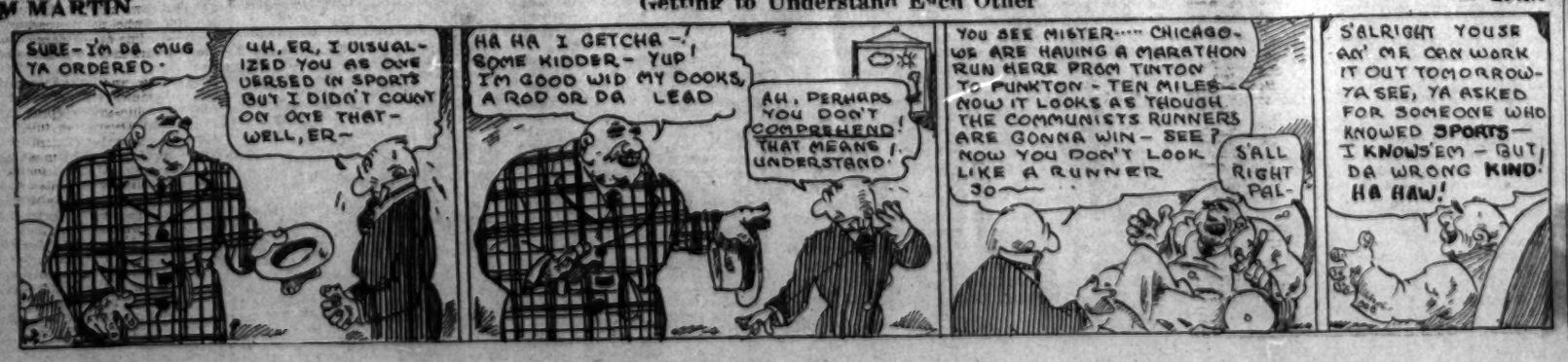

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1933

Toward Unity in Shoe

A CONVENTION of momentous importance to the shoe workers of the United States and to the entire labor movement recently closed in Boston. Three mass unions and a number of smaller unions in the shoe industry have combined to form the new **United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union**, comprising nearly 70,000 shoe workers in New England and New York.

For the first time in the history of the shoe workers it can be said that the majority of the shoe workers in these two important shoe centers are united into one trade union. The new United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union should become a powerful weapon against the shoe bosses and the government in the coming battles of the shoe workers for the improvement of their working conditions.

The achievement of the amalgamation convention can be credited only to the initiative and stubborn will and determination of the rank and file shoe workers. It must be remembered that the two independent shoe unions which participated in the amalgamation, the National Shoe Workers' Union and the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, were themselves born in revolt against the A. F of L.

Amalgamation would not have been possible if the workers of these unions were not convinced that they must now break the chains forged by a new set of bureaucrats and build a rank and file controlled organization for struggle and against the class collaboration policies of conciliation and arbitration practices by the Nolan-Mahan leadership, which has meant wage cuts and miserable conditions for the shoe workers. The rank and file wanted unity of all the shoe workers hitherto separated from each other on craft and sectional lines.

* * *

FROM the outset of the amalgamation movement, the leadership of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union supported the amalgamation movement.

The convention succeeded in bringing about amalgamation. **The task of building a new powerful trade union capable of meeting the test of the coming struggles with the bosses in the best interests of the shoe workers lies ahead.**

Although the convention did not on all questions lay down a clear class struggle line nor decide for the policies of industrial unionism for all centers (although allowing the New York organization to maintain its present individual form), it has accomplished some important forward steps in laying the foundation for a militant union. The rank and file delegates who rallied to the Industrial Union delegation's program succeeded in tearing down many of the barriers which lay in its way. They were able to defeat many of the wily and sinister plans of the Zimmerman (Lovestoneite), Nolan, Mahan alliance. They voted against affiliation with the A. F. of L. (which the Lovestoneites were maneuvering to put over after the convention) and against compulsory arbitration. They condemned the N. R. A. and refused to be a party to any of its strike-breaking actions. They fought for a constitution which would protect the rank and file against a national Executive Board in whose hands all the power would be concentrated. They adopted a program of immediate struggle to better the conditions of the workers in the shops and to protect the interests of the unemployed shoe workers.

* * *

IT must now be the task of the shoe workers to spread their organization into every unorganized shoe center in the country and forge a real class struggle union on a national scale with a shop form of organization and real rank and file control. The rank and file must never relax its vigilance against those who will attempt to defeat these objectives and who will again seek to turn the new union into an instrument to aid the bosses in wage cutting and imposing new blows on the workers' conditions.

Although the convention has decided that the new union remain independent, the Trade Union Unity League will extend its support, solidarity and guidance to the new organization whenever and wherever it can. The T. U. U. L. fights for the unity of the workers and for the establishment of one union in every industry on the basis of a class struggle program, the abolition of craft lines, the shop form of organization and rank and file control. It supported the move to join the thousands of shoe workers of New York with their fellow workers into one big union.

The T. U. U. L. will strive to convince the shoe workers that they belong in the organization of the militant industrial unions affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League, the only unions which devotedly and fearlessly struggle against the bosses in the interests of the workers.

A War and Hunger Budget

WITH Congress soon to open, Roosevelt plans a huge hand-out government budget for the big banks, railroads and industrialists.

The next government budget will figure around $6,000,000,000. Of this sum $2,6000,000,000 is supposed to go for government expenses—that is, including over $800,000,000 for war purposes. Hidden away in the budget, under the cloak of public works, will be more hundreds of millions for war.

But the big bulk of the federal expenditures for the coming year will go out in subsidies to pay railroad stock and bond dividends, to help the bankers get rid of their frozen securities and save them hundreds of millions in profits, and to pay bonuses to grain speculators, rich farmers, gold and silver mine owners.

Over $3,500,000,000 will be available for these big boys.

The government becomes more and more an agency to insure profits for bankrupt corporations at the expense of the toiling masses.

The first big slice will go to the railroads, which have $480,000,000 in securities falling due.

* * * *

WE can be sure that Roosevelt will lard this huge present to the finance-capitalists with demagogic talk about "relief and public works," as well as with a fake scheme of taxation on the higher incomes.

But every penny of the colossal sums given to the bankers and the industrialists will come out of the hides of the workers.

This will be assured in two main ways. First, the whole government budget will speed inflation. The result will be a smashing down of the workers' living standard. The N. R. A. has already frozen wages to starvation levels, and Roosevelt constantly devises new schemes of inflation that hit the masses through higher prices and through higher taxes.

Second, Roosevelt will institute disguised direct taxes on all workers, on the petty-bourgeoisie and professionals. His professors now are wracking their brains for some forms of sales tax, or other tax projects that will make the masses pay.

During the last Congress he put over the processing tax which the manufacturers were supposed to pay on cotton and wheat. In practice they were paid by the workers through higher bread and clothing prices.

* * * *

THERE will be more of such taxes.

Besides, the government deficit is growing. It is expected to reach $5,000,000,000 on the next year's budget alone. Roosevelt so far has concealed the huge and growing government deficit through bond issues — another form of inflation.

Every scheme, every step, every act of the Roosevelt regime helps monopoly capitalism in the present crisis.

It does this at the direct expense of the masses. The N. R. A. is speeding trustification with its higher prices and a more powerful and oppressive grip on the life of the toiling masses. At the same time, the N. R. A. lowers living standards, sets up a powerful strike-breaking apparatus.

Now the stage is set for new subsidies to the coupon clippers. This opens an immediate vista of more rapid inflation and greater taxation for the masses.

The new budget will be a war budget heavily weighted with billions in grants and subsidies for the war makers.

It will throw new, crushing burdens on the harrassed workers.

* * * *

HERE is further evidence that every step taken by the capitalists to find a way out of the crisis, in the first place, puts greater burdens on the workers. In the second place, it becomes a factor for deepening the crisis bringing with it more unemployment, wage cuts and suffering for the masses.

The road of hunger, misery and war is the only way out provided by the capitalists. As against this way out, it is necesary to strengthen all of our agitation and propaganda to show the workers the other way—the revolutionary overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishment of a workers and farmers government as the basis for building socialism in this country.

To achieve this we must increase our efforts to lead the struggles against wage cuts, unemployment, for unemployment relief, particularly in all these struggles bringing forward the need for organization and activities for the revolutionary way out of the crisis.

Church Murder is Part of Plot Aimed At Soviet Armenia

White Guardist Party Seeks Control of the Armenian Church

NEW YORK—The murder of Archbishop Leon Tourain Sunday before the altar of the Holy Cross Armenian Apostolic Church in New York, was the culmination of a fierce struggle between two American bourgeois parties for control of the Armenian Church and mass organizations in North and South America.

The Armenian Tashnak Party, of which group the Archbishop's slayers are members, was the ruler of Armenia after the overthrow of the Czar until the Armenian workers and peasants, led by the Communist Party, established the Armenian Soviet in Nov., 1920.

While in power, Tashnak faithfully served the white guard Kolchak and British imperialism. Today Tashnak, expelled from Armenia, spreads its tentacles throughout Syria, Bulgaria, Greece, France, and the entire Western Hemisphere in the service of imperialism against the Soviet Union.

The murder of the Archbishop for recognizing Soviet Armenia as the homeland of his followers, is typical of the organized terror meted out by Tashnak to Armenian intellectuals and workers who defend Soviet Armenia.

A year ago a plot by Tashnak to kill the representative of Soviet Armenia in Greece was frustrated, thanks to the vigilance of workers' defense forces.

In the United States, as well as wherever it has branches in other countries, Tashnak attempts to use the tri-colored flag of the old republic as a demonstration against Soviet Armenia.

Controversy of Long Standing

A controversy over which flag, the old tri-color or the new Soviet flag, the white hammer and sickle on a red background, was to be hoisted at an Armenian Day celebration at the Chicago World's Fair, July 2, was the forerunner of Sunday's murder.

By a vote of 2,850 against 150 the Chicago gathering decided on the Soviet flag. Archbishop Tourain, who was the only speaker, was forced to declare he would not speak unless the tri-colored flag was taken down. This was done and Tashnak immediately set itself to oust the Archbishop.

At the annual convention of the Armenian churches in September, last, the Tashnak delegates, who were in the minority, split the convention, ousted the bish op and elected a separate central committee. The majority delegates kept the Archbishop in power and elected a new central committee for the Armenian churches.

Since then Tashnak has attempted to split the Armenian churches everywhere. But even the most backward sections of the Armenian workers boycoted those churches in the hands of the Tashnak white-guards.

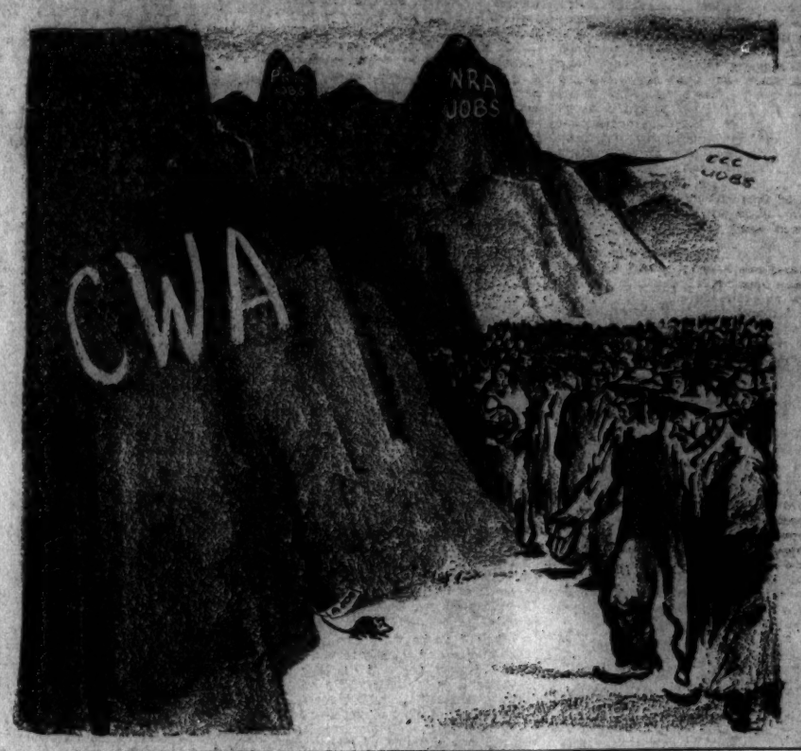
Admitted Religious Freedom in Soviet Union

The Archbishop, who insisted that the headquarters of the Armenian Churches of the world was in Soviet Armenia and that there was religious freedom in the Soviet, was a member of an Armenian Liberal Party controlled by the Armenian-Turkish bourgeoisie. This party had failed in its attempt to get important concessions from the Tashnak when the latter held power in Armenia, and became the bitter enemy of Tashnak.

The church actions of Tashnak are merely part of its whole campaign against the Soviet Union. The capitalist press is doing its utmost to conceal the real anti-Soviet terror ring Tashnak represents.

The Armenian masses who have long suffered the pogroms instigated by the Turkish bourgeoisie, are throughout the world hailing Soviet Armenia. Archbishop Tourain, himself a member of the same Turkish class that brought about the pogroms, was finally forced by the pressure of the Armenian masses to accept Soviet Armenia as the free homeland of the Armenian people.

THE MOUNTAIN GIVES BIRTH TO A MOUSE! By Burck



Montevideo Parley Ends; Dodged Basic Questions

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 27. — The Seventh Pan-American Conference closed last evening with a scramble by departing delegates to sign the various treaties, conventions, declarations and resolutions in order to get the farce over with as soon as possible and catch the night boat to Buenos Aires.

Most of the instruments were signed in blank, indicating the high regard felt by the delegates for the pointless and insane measures which represent the sum total of the vast labors of a conference which carefully avoided most of the central problems affecting their peoples and the relations of the various states.

The work of the conference ranged from proposals for the exchange of bibliographical material, the erection of a Columbus memorial lighthouse, to "perfecting" the "peace" machinery by securing additional signatures to the various vague and ineffective anti-war pacts, such as the moribund Kellogg "peace" treaty.

A resolution on the tariff war embalms the principle of lowered barriers in a mess of ambiguous and flowery phrases.

Another resolution condemning intervention by one state in the affairs of another state, and aimed directly at U. S. imperialism, had its teeth drawn by Secretary of State Hull, head of the U. S. delegation. The resolution was presented by the Cuban and Haitian delegations, under pressure of the mass anti-imperialist sentiments in their countries and represented, also, a manouver by British imperialists against their rival U. S. imperialists.

An example of the flowery language in which the bourgeois statesmen veiled the hypocrisy and sham of the conference is given in the farewell address of Alberto Mane, chairman of the conference:

"Pan-Americanism signifies peace, the sustainment of democracy, the conservation of independence and equality of states, and the permanent co-ordination of the peoples for peace, organization and liberty.

"They (the delegates) met here this month with a recondite frenzy of hope and the sweet perplexity of friendship.'"

U. S. imperialism, which even now has a ring of warships around Cuba in preparation to drown in blood the Cuban agrarian-anti-imperialist revolution, was referred to as a 'messiah' by this representative of the Uruguayan bourgeois landlord government.

Foreign News Briefs

New Spy Furore in Paris

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Thirty more persons were arrested yesterday by French secret service claiming discovery of an international spy ring with links in Nazi Germany.

One of two Americans arrested in a previous raid told the examining magistrate he was acting in the interests "of his country."

Seven Overcome by Gas in Pressing Plant

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Seven were overcome and fifty were affected by carbon monoxide in the pressing plant of Rhinelander and Schwartz, 589 Eighth Ave. Due to faulty air circulation in the plant, when the windows were closed during a snowstorm, the machines consumed all the oxygen and flooded the plant with poisoned gas.

Negro Lynched in Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia, Dec. 27.—A Negro worker was lynched and his body horribly mutilated by rich peasants of the village of Vileta, 30 miles from here who resorted to American lynch terror to dispose of a militant political opponent.

The Negro worker was accused of wounding a political leader of the Colombian bourgeois-landlord clique which consistently betrays the interests of the toiling population to U. S. imperialism.

Soviet Workers Get Garden Plots

MOSCOW, Dec. 27.—In a move to further improve the living standards of the Soviet workers, whose real wages are already higher than in any other country, the Soviet government has now alloted individual gardens to 1,500,000 Soviet workers for raising vegetables.

The plots will range from one-quarter to one-half an acre and will be free from taxes and crop levies. Huge vacant land areas will be made available for this purpose during the coming year.

Filipino Mission Aids U. S. Control

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Camilo Osias, Filipino Commissioner in Washington, yesterday attacked the proposals of Manuel Quezon, reformist leader of the Filipino Senate for a revision of the measure recently passed by Congress granting "independence to the Philippines within ten years."

Osias, coming out in open support of U. S. finance interests opposed to any real independence for the Philippines, demanded that Quezon accept the bill in its present form. Quezon, who is now in Washington, is maneuvering to rehabilitate his prestige among the Filipino masses by pretending a fight for real independence through the support of the big agricultural interests in this country which seek to bar Filipino agricultural products.

The bill in its present form was rejected last summer by the Phillipine Legislature, under pressure of the anti-imperialist masses.

While these fake independence negotiations are going on, U. S. imperialism, supported by the Filipino bourgeois-landlord cliques, are directing a savage terror against the toiling masses of the islands and their revolutionary organizations. The entire central committee of the Filipino Communist Party is in jail, together with hundreds of revolutionary workers and peasants.

On Feb. 4, a mass meeting will be held in the Irving Plaza Hall, New York City, to expose these conditions and elect a delegation to come to Washington to file protests with the Filipino Mission and President Roosevelt against these vicious attacks on the Filipino masses. The mass meeting is called by the Filipino anti-imperialist conference recently held in Brooklyn.

NANKING PLANES RESUME BOMBING OF FUKIEN CITIES

Murder Equipment Furnished by the United States

SHANGHAI, Dec. 27.—The horrors of the Japanese aerial and naval bombardment of Shanghai in Jan., 1932, are being duplicated in Fukien Province cities as Nanking planes continue a five-day bombardment of Foochow and other centers of population.

Casualties during the first three days were reported at 50 killed, of whom 35 are unarmed civilians, and hundreds injured, with great damage to homes and other buildings. Since these reports leaked out, the Nanking government has clamped down a censorship on the Chinese press to prevent publication of news of its atrocities.

Most of the Nanking planes were purchased in the U. S. by funds provided the Nanking regime through the American cotton loan. They are manned by pilots trained in the U. S. or by American experts furnished by the U. S. government to the Nanking murder regime. They are using bombs recently received from the U. S., and intended for use against the emancipated workers and peasants in the Chinese Soviet Republic.

The new Generals' War, which has the effect of slowing down the Sixth Nanking crusade against the Chinese Soviets, was spreading yesterday as Chahar Province militarists defied the Nanking regime, and attacked a Nanking force under Gen. Chin Teh-chun. The Chahar war lords are supported by the militarists of Kansu and other north-eastern provinces.

Canton dispatches tell of increasing tension in Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces, with prospects of the civil war spreading still further.

The South China secessionist movement is supported by the British imperialists in an intensified movement for the dismemberment of China, while Japanese forces which recently invaded Chahar Province are reported maintaining their position in Hsifenchai and other districts on the pretext that the captured territory rightfully belongs to the Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo. Imperialist warships are present in great force in Foochow and other Fukien Province seaports.

Meantime, the mass anti-imperialist, anti-Kuomintang upsurge is rapidly swelling. Anti-Kuomintang activities of workers and peasants behind the Nanking lines in Chekiang Province have forced a retirement of Nanking troops from the Shuning and Fuan districts, enabling the Chinese Red Army to take over those districts.

Nazi Proposals Are Rejected By France

Paris Perfecting War Alliances

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Hitler's foreign policy suffered another defeat today, when the French Cabinet decided definitely to reject the latest Nazi maneuver for arms equality in exchange for Nazi professions of peaceful intentions toward France and active support for the anti-Soviet front. Distrust of Nazi aims toward France and its vassal states motivated the rejection.

The French imperialists continued to perfect their system of alliances by pushing plans for the conference to be held in Paris with heads of the Little Entente states and Poland. The conference will be held shortly after Jan. 8, when the Little Entente conference at Zagreb ends. The visits of Polish and Little Entente statesmen to the French capital will be followed by a tour by Joseph Paul-Boncour, French Foreign Minister, of the capitals of the Little Entente states.

Social-Fascists Who Support Capitalism's Attacks on the Workers Criticize Soviet Diplomacy

French Socialist Organ "Populaire" Slanders Litvinoff and Voroshiloff for Their Negotiations to Aid the U.S.S.R.

"I confess that I do not understand the reason which induced Stalin's representative to seek connections with the leaders of Italian, German and Austrian fascism. The threat of a Russo-Japanese conflict does not justify it." (The social-fascist Rosenfeld in the "Populaire," December 12, 1933.)

"Marx and I do not find the matter itself (that Wilhelm Liebknecht, as member of the Saxon Diet, took the prescribed oath,—) in any way so dangerous as, for instance, Hirsch assumed in his first zeal. You must know whether 'Paris vaut bien une messe' (Paris is worth a mass), as Henry IV said when he became a Catholic, and thereby saved France from a 30 years' war; whether the advantages are such that one can commit this inconsistency and take an oath which, by the way, is the only oath which cannot result in a prosecution for perjury."

(Engels to Bebel, 24/11/1879.)

* * *

ONE of the Russian experts of the Weimar Republic, Herr Arthur Luther, in order to ensure his position in the "Third Reich," wrote in the "Neue Literatur" as follows on the Soviet Union:

"Instead of Marxist world rule, a foreign-politically impotent State; instead of the workers' paradise, a completely impoverished people."

He wrote this in the beautiful Nazi spring, when the conclusion of the Four-Power Pact threatened the Soviet Union with encirclement, when England stood ready to complete the break with the Soviet Union, when the increased provocations in Manchuria set in, when a new capitalist boom was announced in the United States, when the whole capitalist world, full of hope, was preparing for the London Economic Conference. There is no doubt that at that time the position of the Soviet Union was no easy one. Its inner and outer difficulties were fully taken advantage of by the social democracy. Just as in all similar cases up to now, it played the leading role in the anti-Soviet incitement which set in at that time.

Thanks to the correct policy of the Bolshevik Party under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, first the inner-political and gradually also the foreign-political difficulties were overcome and converted into tremendous successes. The series of foreign-political successes was opened with the Berlin Treaty. Hitler-Germany, which preached the crusade against the Soviet Union, was obliged to prolong the Rappallo reaty, this first break through the diplomatic blockade. There followed the rapprochment of Poland and France with the Soviet Union, and the whole series of non-aggression pacts which Comrade Litvinov concluded in London. The work was crowned with the recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States—while at the same time we must specially emphasize that the dangers menacing the Soviet Union have not been thereby reduced, in particular the threat by Japan, where a small clique of predatory imperialists exercises an enormous influence and would like to make up for the diplomatic reverses in America by military successes in Eastern Siberia, reckoning thereby on allies in the other capitalist countries. For simultaneously with the successes of the Soviet Union, the crisis of imperialism, the class struggle, the struggle of the oppressed nations for emancipation are becoming more acute, and as a result also the desire of the capitalist powers to destroy the stronghold of the world revolution.

Pacts Do not Prevent Intervention

Should it, however, come to that, then the non-aggression pacts and recognitions will not keep the capitalists from embarking on a war of intervention against the Soviet Union.

All in all, the Soviet Union has achieved a number of big successes. And what do the Mensheviki and their companions, the parties of the Second International, say to this? They have the whole time carried on just such a savage incitement as formerly, among the gems of which is the above quotation from the article by Rosenfeld, the foreign editor of the "Populaire." It should be remarked in passing that, in addition to his "political criticism," he directly slanders Comrade Litvinov, who, as is known, did not seek connections with the leaders of Italian, Austrian and German fascism, but was invited by Mussolini to take up negotiations, but did not pay a visit either in Vienna or Berlin on his return journey.

"What does it matter if a fellow like me utters a small calumny?" thinks M. Rosenfeld. The fact remains that a Soviet diplomat has paid a visit to Mussolini. The fact that this journey could be of benefit even from the standpoint of avoiding bloodshed in the Far East, is for him no argument. "The threat of a Russo-Japanese conflict does not justify it," declares Rosenfeld emphatically. Precisely for this reason it is also a matter of indifference to him what power possesses the territory bordering on the Caucasian oilfields, this important factor in socialist construction. He then throws a handful of mud at Comrade Voroshilov, who went to Angora to attend the tenth anniversary celebrations of the Turkish Republic.

Engels, as is known, coined a word for compromise, which he also employed on occasions. "You should receive gifts at the end of a rapier, point against point." Now Comrade Voroshilov went to Turkey, accompanied by Comrade Budjonny, as a member of the Red Army. He literally accepted gifts with the bayonet points of the Red Army. According to Rosenfeld, not Marx and Engels, not Litvinov and Voroshilov are authoritative politicians who enter into compromises in order to serve the revolution, but—Vandervelde and Wels. Vandervelde, the ally of Tsar Nicholas II, Vandervelde, who signed the Versailles Treaty and thereby became Hitler's chief abettor; Vandervelde, who paid visits to the leading Japanese imperialists, to the leaders of the counter-revolutionary Kuomintang, who stirred up incitement against the Soviet Union in the Far East.

And Wels, whom M. Rosenfeld himself in August of this year pressed to his bosom, the same Wels who openly supported Hitler's foreign policy in the sitting of the Reichstag on May 17. M. Rosenfeld does not thereby commit an act in inconsistency. On the contrary, those who have taken part in the whole treachery of the Second International, which from a socialist-reform party developed into the main buttress of the bourgeoisie—this International which, faced with the choice between the dictatorship of the proletariat and fascism, unhesitatingly decides in favor of fascism—for these people the Soviet Union is not worth a mass. And they therefore even abuse the sacred feelings of the workers, in particular their hatred against fascism, in order to incite them against the Soviet Union, against the main basis of the world revolution.

Lenin on Diplomacy

Lenin, the worthy inheritor of the spirit of Marx and Engels, who developed their teachings further and translated them into deeds, himself worked out the principles of socialist diplomacy. In his **Letter to the American Workers** of August 20, 1918, he wrote:

"He is no socialist who does not realise that, in the interest of the victory over the bourgeoisie, in the interest of transferring power to the workers, in the interest of the international proletarian revolution which is commencing, one must not and should not stop short at any sacrifice, even the sacrifice of territory or the sacrifice of severe defeats at the hands of imperialism. . . ."

"The beasts of prey of Anglo-French and American imperialism accuse us of working hand in hand with the German imperialists.

"Oh these hypocrites! Oh these scoundrels, who slander the workers' government while they themselves tremble with fear when they see what sympathy we possess among the workers of 'their' own countries. However, their hypocrisy shall be exposed. They act as if they do not understand the difference between a pact of the 'socialists' with the bourgeoisie (native or foreign) against the workers, against the toilers—and an agreement which the workers who have overcome their bourgeoisie enter into with the bourgeoisie of a definite color against the bourgeoisie of another national color, in order to protect the proletariat and to take advantage of the antagonisms existing among the various groups of the bourgeoisie. . . ."

"There are agreements and agreements, there are fagots et fagots as the French say. . . ."

"In the Interest of the International Proletarian Revolution One Must Not and Should Not Stop Short at Any Sacrifice"--Lenin

"There is a saying of the great Russian revolutionary Chernishevsky: 'Political activity is not so smooth as the pavement on the Nevsky Prospect.' He is no revolutionary who recognizes the revolution of the proletariat only under the 'condition' that it proceeds smoothly and easily, that the proletarians of the various countries immediately come into action, that right from the outset there is a guarantee against defeats, that the revolution will advance along the broad, free and straight path to victory—have to bear heavy sacrifices to hold out in a besieged fortress and to climb up the narrowest, most inaccessible winding and dangerous mountain paths. He is no revolutionary—he has not freed himself from the pedantry of the bourgeois intelligentsia—he will in fact again and again slide down into the camp of the counter-revolutionary bourgeoisie."

More than 15 years have passed since Lenin penned the above lines. Has not every day of this long period proved that those who combat the foreign policy of the Bolsheviki with alleged socialist arguments have "slid down into the camp of the counter-revolutionary bourgeoisie"? The above words of Lenin remain valid today. Still one must say: what a difference between then and now! The work of Soviet diplomacy is bound up with sacrifices. But there is a world of difference between the sacrifices of that time and the sacrifices of today. The only common thing about them is that they have to be made because the world revolution has been delayed, thanks to the allies of the bourgeoisie in the camp of the working class, thanks to the social democracy. Meanwhile, the more powerful the Soviet Union becomes, the sooner the world revolution will be victorious:

"We see that the first country to achieve this separation (from the imperialist system of States), the first victorious revolutionary country, has already won the support of the workers, of the laboring masses in general, in other lands. Without this support, that country could not have held its own. Undoubtedly, this support will grow and strengthen as time goes on. Further, the very development of the world revolution, the very process of separating a number of additional countries from the imperialist States, will be all the quicker and more thoroughgoing in proportion as Socialism shall have struck root in the first victorious country, in proportion as that country shall have transformed itself into the base whence the development of the world revolution can proceed, in proportion as that country shall have become the crowbar in getting a solid pry and setting the whole structure of imperialism rocking."
(J. Stalin: "Leninism," Vol. I, pp. 214-215.)

That, in fact, is dialectics—namely, the dialectics of socialism in one country!

The more successes—even including successes bought with sacrifices—Soviet diplomacy achieves, the more quickly will it be possible to hand over Hitler's and Mussolini's frock coats and silk hats to the revolutionary museum, and hand over Hitler and Mussolini themselves to the Revolutionary tribunal.

Cablegram from "L'Humanite" to the "Daily" to Appear in 24-Page Issue

A cablegram which has arrived from "L'Humanite," powerful central organ of the Communist Party of France, greeting the Daily Worker on its tenth anniversary, will be reproduced in the 26-page, anniversary number of the Daily Worker of Jan. 6th.

With the cablegram will appear a translation in English. The greeting tells what the French workers think of the Daily Worker and of its struggles for the freedom of the framed German Communists, Scottsboro Boys, Tom Mooney, and of its role as an organizer of the American workers in the world-wide struggle against capitalism.

This stirring revolutionary greeting will appear in the sixteen page magazine supplement of the 26-page number.

Additional features in this special edition will include greetings from the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union, Germany, England, China, Philippines and others. Special feature articles by leading American Communists, by regular members of the Daily Worker staff, reproductions of famous cartoons by Robert Minor, Fred Ellis, Jacob Burck, will add to the interest and historical worth of the anniversary edition.